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THREE CENTS IN GREATERT BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## SEIZURES NOT USED AS TREATY "BAIT," AMERICA ANSWERS

Washington Surprised at Tenor  
of Lord Curzon's Remarks  
on 12-Mile Limit

Seizures Will Continue and Rest  
of Matter Goes to Congress,  
Is New Official Attitude

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Great Britain's flat rejection of the American proposal for a prohibition 12-mile limit has left Administration officials no alternative, it was said authoritatively today, but to await the will of Congress as to revision of the law, and meanwhile to refuse admittance to ship liquor stores under penalty of seizure.

Formal comment on Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon's announcement in Parliament yesterday was not available, the Washington Government having received no official report on the subject and no reply through diplomatic channels to its treaty proposals. There is no doubt, however, that Marquess Curzon's implication that the ship liquor issue was raised by the United States to afford a leverage for a treaty agreement on rum smuggling is not in accordance with the facts as they are understood by Washington officials. In the American viewpoint the two matters have nothing to do with each other.

### Blame Foreign Companies

It is pointed out that the cases which resulted in the recent Supreme Court decision, prohibiting of liquor carriage by foreign ships in American waters, resulted from the initiative of foreign ship companies, which sought to prevent application of the ruling by filing injunction suits against Treasury officials.

Up to the time that the fears of the foreign ship companies as to the legality of carrying liquor stores drew out the "bone dry" opinion from Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, it is said, there was no action contemplated to curb the movement of such stores. On the other hand, liquor smuggling from British and other ships hovering outside the three-mile limit was even then a difficult problem of law enforcement for the American Government.

The American proposal for a double-barreled treaty agreement, to deal with both questions it is further declared, was due wholly to the fact that both situations were regarded as inconvenient to the government at the same time, and that it was hoped to remove at one stroke all likelihood of future friction.

Flat rejection of the 12-mile phase of the American plan makes it very doubtful in the American viewpoint that the ship liquor situation could be dealt with alone. At any rate there is reason to believe that the Administration is not considering any plan to deal with it alone, except as Congress may elect to take it up when the next session convenes.

### Defend 12-Mile Law

Administration officials do not agree that international law or legitimate traffic could in any wise be affected by the 12-mile proposal. They take the position that under the plan a ship bound on a legitimate errand into American waters would be in no wise affected. The only traffic aimed at was that illicit business of ships which come within 12 miles but not within three miles of the American shoreline.

By British legal precedents it is declared, a ship which lies outside the three-mile limit, but sends her cargo ashore in her own boats, becomes subject to domestic law. Recently, in the American federal courts, it was held that a ship which began outside the three-mile limit an unloading operation, which was continued within the three-mile limit, similarly was amenable to domestic law, whether she used her own boats or not.

### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—What Lord Curzon said in the House of Lords yesterday in regard to the unwillingness of the British Government to enter into such an agreement calls

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Greek War Minister



Gen. P. Maymichalis

Successor to Gen. Nicholas Pangalos in the Revolutionary Government at Athens. Where a Reorganization of the Army Command is in Force

## JAPAN ATTEMPTS TO PLACATE TURKS

Ambassador Visits Angora to  
Pay Homage to New Turkey

—Asia for Asiatics Urged

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, June 29—It is the turn of Japan to placate the Turks, declared Sadatsuchi Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, on his arrival at Angora, which he visited to render homage to the founder of the new Turkey. After peace is concluded, he added, commercial relations will be resumed between the two countries.

Much significance is attached to the visit of Mr. Uchida which it is believed will be employed to frustrate American undertakings and counteract the emphasizing the need for turning to the East, so as to cultivate the idea of Asia for Asiatics, in conformity with the Japanese ideals. The Japanese, it is pointed out, are the most powerful of the Asiatic races and are destined to take the lead in social, administrative and commercial institutions.

More than any other power, it is said, Japan is apprehensive of American, whose appearance on the horizon of the Near East is looked upon as being as undesirable as it is in the Far East.

Japan looks with satisfaction upon the widening gap between the Allied Powers and the Turks and is declared to be endeavoring to kindle Turkey's national susceptibilities. The press is emphasizing the need for turning to the East, so as to cultivate the idea of Asia for Asiatics, in conformity with the Japanese ideals. The Japanese, it is pointed out, are the most powerful of the Asiatic races and are destined to take the lead in social, administrative and commercial institutions.

## TRIBUTE PAID TO ITALIAN PREMIER

By Special Cable

ROME, June 29—Benito Mussolini, the Premier, and the American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, were the principal guests at a banquet given last night by the Italo-American Association in Rome. Mr. Child made a stirring speech, warmly praising the Fascism and its leader.

Signor Mussolini, pointing out the cordial relations between the United States and Italy, stated that the latter would see with pleasure the amendment to the immigration bill allowing a greater number of Italians to enter America yearly. Further, Italy would favor the investment of American capital in Italian enterprises.

## ANTWERP GETS RUBENS PICTURE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 29—The Antwerp Museum has just acquired another picture of Rubens, depicting his conception of the Roman philosopher, Seneca, discovered recently at Riga and bought for \$7000 by the town of Antwerp.

## CO-OPERATIVE IDEA CITED BY PRESIDENT TO AID CONSUMERS

Mr. Harding, at Idaho Falls,  
Outlines Loan Plan to Link  
Buyer and Seller

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 29 (AP)—Declaring that the need of the present is to shorten the bridge between producer and consumer, President Harding in an address here yesterday proposed a plan of co-operation among consumers financed in part at least through a carefully organized and supervised adaptation of the basis and practices of the savings bank or the building and loan society. Outlining his plan, Mr. Harding said in part:

"We realize that the real producer, under our elaborate and costly system of distribution, is not permitted a fair share of his product for his own use and enjoyment. We have become convinced that some new system of distribution has grown too cumbersome, too costly, too complex, too indirect, too unrelated to the interests of real producers and legitimate consumers. We must find methods to make up as much as possible of the slack in the long line between producer and consumer; to give the producer a better share in that which he furnishes; to make sure that he is enabled to meet his requirements at reasonable cost."

To this end many experiments have been made in the form of co-operative transportation, distribution and purchasing. To a great extent, these experiments have proceeded from the enterprise and initiative of the western people, to whom the Government has presented themselves with special insistence.

### Lower Living Cost Motives

Developments of the last generation have brought the instrumentalities of transportation, distribution and purchasing, organization, and operation into a closer harmony with the true public interest than ever before. The Government has sought to make itself helpful, to point the way to remove obstacles, to curb the excessive demands of privilege, in order to cheapen for the great public many of the services which the private interests and operated with too exclusive a consideration for private profit.

Anything tending to break down personal initiative, to destroy enterprise and ambition, must not enter into any program which can hope for the approval of the American people. Ours is an individualistic society, and we want it to remain so. We want this Republic to remain always the land of opportunity wherein every man's abilities and usefulness are given the chance for personal advancement and prosperity. The kind of a program to encourage co-operation and co-ordination which I have in mind would not interfere with the freedom of opportunity and initiative, rather, it would enhance the individual change to better his individual fortune. The need of this time is to shorten the bridge between producer and consumer, and to reduce the toll that must be paid for passing over it. We all know a good deal about the various co-operative schemes of public utilities and corporations which have undertaken in many cases with notable success, to improve the position of the agricultural producer. Such organizations have been suggested in all parts of the world and in many parts of the Old World. They have already done a great work and taught us many valuable lessons. There are, however, obstacles, impediments, and difficulties in the way of expanding such activities as these, they might well be gradually removed through measures of helpfulness.

### Karatists Are Pointing Way

On the whole, I think the agricultural community has been more alive to the promotion of its interests along these lines than has the urban community. The farmers have seen where their interest lay, and they have been energetic in adopting measures to promote them, than the people of the city and town have been.

There is need to have working and practical co-operative associations of producers in the country, and at the same time to have equally effective co-operations among the consuming communities of the cities and towns, and finally, to link these two sets of co-operators together in a co-ordination for mutual advantage to both. I believe it is possible, and altogether desirable, that systems of credit and finance should be developed, under public auspices, to encourage both these kinds of co-operation; and to draw them together into a harmonious and effective scheme of widespread distribution at the lowest possible expense.

We have in recent years given much attention to the development of a system of agricultural finance, particularly in relation to the needs of American farm producers. Some critics have indeed protested that it was class legislation. Perhaps it was; but as I suggested in discussing the problems of agriculture in Kansas the other day, it was in the interest of a vitally important section of the community which has heretofore had altogether too little consideration.

Not only have I no apology for what has been done in the interest of the agricultural community; not only do I regard it as one of the monumental achievements of the last generation in developing our country's institutions—but I venture that we might with profit to the whole people consider the possibility of effecting an analogous organization to promote and encourage, through measures of credit and finance, a proper organization of the consuming community in both cities and country.

### Congressional Action Forecast

I have not attempted to work out even an outline, much less the details of such a system; but I believe it is possible, feasible, and altogether desirable, to command the sympathy of men and women who have the true interest of the country at heart. I hope to be able, in the near future, to make a series of investigations, to recommend for the consideration of the Congress measures which shall represent a beginning along this line.

It is a big and pregnant subject to which no thinking man or woman can deny the fullest and most careful consideration. My thought is that the Government should give the largest encouragement, consistent with sound economics and proper government function.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## New University Head



Bayard Dodge

Graduate of Princeton and of the Union Theological Seminary, who has just been inaugurated as President of the American University at Beirut, Syria

## BRITISH LIBERALS FOR BIG AIR FORCE

Considerable Discussion Arises  
Over Statement Regarding  
"Superiority of French"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—Considerable discussion is arising here over the statement, "the superiority of the French air force is a fiction," made by Frank Rose, M. P., at the Labor Party conference yesterday. The actual figures, according to statements in Parliament last March were: France 1260 military airplanes, Great Britain 871. Approximately three-quarters of the French machines are in France and two-thirds of the British machines overseas.

It is a strange sign of the times that the Liberal section of the press—formerly the chief exponents of the "little navy" theory—is today the most insistent on the necessity of Britain's remedying this inferiority. Not that anyone here wishes to enter into an air armament race.

Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, in announcing an increase of 24 squadrons to the British air force, explicitly declared, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, that the "Government would gladly co-operate with other governments in limiting the strength of air armaments on lines similar to the Washington treaty in the case of the navy."

### "Home Force" 624 Machines

Moreover, the addition to the British forces, when in full operation three years hence, only brings the "home defense forces" to a maximum figure of 624 machines, or about half the present French strength, not allowing for any increase already, or hereafter decided on by that country.

As long ago as April, a writer in the Daily Telegraph stated that he had been informed in Paris on "high official authority" that it had been arranged during the current year to raise the number of squadrons from 149 to 220, of 10 machines each, while a speaker in the French Chamber yesterday, in a discussion on credits for the air service, called attention to the fact that the sum demanded had been very largely increased at the last moment.

### Germany Fulfills Promise

The French War Minister, during the course of the debate, declared it was necessary that the number of French machines should be increased, as Germany was known to be concentrating all its efforts on creating an air force.

It will be remembered that under the Treaty of Versailles the "armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air force." According to the allied control commission, Germany has complied with this condition, and it is so France can

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## HARD COAL MINERS SEEK 20 P. C. BOOST IN CONTRACT WAGE

Also \$1 Per Day for Day Laborer—Demands Up for Adoption,  
Later Going to Employers

SCRANTON, Pa., June 29 (AP)—A demand for a 20 per cent increase in the contract wage scale with an increase of \$1 a day for all men paid by the day was presented to the anthracite miners' convention here today for adoption and submission to the mine owners next week.

The list of demands drafted by the convention's local committee follows the general lines of the demands formulated in January, 1922, and fought for 5½ months last year. The present wage scale adopted last September expires Aug. 31.

Other demands submitted to the convention today for adoption include the following:

### A two-year contract with complete recognition of the union.

That the differential between classification of labor previous to the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission shall be restored. Uniformity and equalization of all day rates and skilled mechanics, such as carpenters and blacksmiths, etc., be paid the recognized standard rates existing in the region, which shall not be less than 90 cents per hour as a basis.

All day men to be paid time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work.

That the eight-hour day clause in the present agreement apply to all persons working in and around the anthracite collieries coming under the jurisdiction of the union.

That where coal is paid for by the car the system shall be changed and the mine paid on the ton basis of 2240 pounds, and where penalties are imposed for refuse that the amount of the refuse be fixed by a mine committee and colliery officials.

A more liberal and satisfactory clause in the agreement covering the question of miners who encounter abnormal conditions in their working places.

The list includes other demands of a technical nature most of which were embodied in those presented to the operators last year.

## AMERICA ACCEPTS INVITATION TO JOIN EMIGRATION PARLEY

By Special Cable

ROME, June 29—An international conference is to be held in the early months of next year in Rome, at which problems relating to emigration and immigration will be fully discussed between the representatives of the interested governments.

The Italian Government has already issued invitations to the principal countries of the world. Among the states which have already accepted invitations are the United States, Argentina and Brazil, these three chief countries interested in immigration.

Acceptance by the United States is most important, because it is the first time after the conclusion of peace that the Washington Government has expressed willingness to partake in an international conference, promoted by a European nation. The purpose of the conference is to reach an agreement between the nations which would satisfy the reciprocal needs in emigration and immigration.

### BOLIVIA TRANSFERS MINISTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Adolfo Ballivian, Minister from Bolivia, will leave Washington on July 1. The Bolivian legation will be closed temporarily. He has received from his government a communication stating that in recognition of his long and valuable service he has been transferred to Brussels, an easier post.

### INDIA BANK RATE AGAIN CUT

LONDON, June 29—The Imperial Bank of India has further reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent. This is probably due to the bill to extend limit of issue of currency notes. The effect is to introduce greater elasticity into the monetary conditions in India.

## WORLD EDUCATORS DEDICATE EFFORTS TO PROMOTE PEACE THROUGH SCHOOLS' INFLUENCE

Children Do Not Distrust Other Nations If They Are  
Not So Taught, Warns Miss Charl O. Williams  
Urging Constructive Instruction

Delegates From 50 Nations to Epoch-Making Conference  
in San Francisco Cheer Pleas to Make War  
Impossible—Dr. Owen Presides

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29 (Staff Correspondence)—To teach peace and to practice it; to bring an end to wars and the rumors of war; to substitute co-operation for coercion—to accomplish these ends is the task which the World Conference on Education set for itself in its first session last night. Native Sons Hall was packed with the educators from more than 50 nations. The hall was resplendent with

## N. E. A. UNSHAKEN IN CABINET FIGHT

Miss Charl O. Williams Says  
Educators Will Not Capitulate to Merger Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29 (Staff Correspondence)—"Will the National Education Association cease its fight for the Towner-Sterling Bill until American education is accorded full cabinet representation?" Miss Charl Ormond Williams, past president of the association and its present field secretary, to whom this question was put, seemed too surprised at the mention of capitulation to a welfare merger to answer the question. "We have just begun at fight," she replied, adding:

I have felt the pulse of the people on this question. They are for the Towner-Sterling Bill. The people elect the congressmen who are intrusted with passage of the measure. As field secretary I am making a comprehensive campaign of the 48 states to determine precisely what these gentlemen are thinking. I have sent out 12,000 letters, 15,000 pieces of literature, made 25 field trips in 16 states and held 700 conferences throughout the United States to check up every United States senator and representative and a complete record of this information is made every three months.

I therefore say with authority that the conscientious congressmen and the politicians alike are turning up for the Towner-Sterling bill. Opposition comes from certain capitalists who work through organizations like the United States Chamber of Commerce and other groups who profess great consternation because education is swelling the tax budget. It costs \$45,000 per month to man one of Uncle Sam's battleships and 10,000,000 to build one that will last 20 years. Why pick on education?

Of course, the layman needs to know as well as the capitalist. The former is teachable; the latter is not. So I have been developing lay support for the program of the National Education Association. Its drive for better professional efficiency, better teachers, salaries and tenure laws. There is much itinerancy in the teaching profession. In Virginia 1-10 years is the average tenure for the restless teacher. Teaching is not a job but a profession and most teachers have a lot to learn about their profession.

Today the world is making more rapid progress in modern forms of education than any other section in the Union. It has come up from behind. Until 1873, for instance, Tennessee had no public school system. Unfettered by tradition, however, the southern schools have swung into line much quicker than have those in New England, which seems irrevocably committed to the township plan. The south has grown out of the old district unit of administration into the larger county unit.

The county unit of school administration supported by state and federal aid is the structure upon which future school systems will be built. Educational individualism obtains in New England and the east. A public school bound by tradition becomes a self-centered unit. Now education as envisioned by the National Education Association in its American school program cannot succeed until it breaks up this feudal system in our schools. It is trite to talk about team play but that is exactly what American education needs most.

We cannot forget that there are sinister influences at work in America which would undermine, if possible, the entire educational structure, divide taxes and supplant our present promise of a virile, forceful, progressive public service with two weak ineffectual units: a public and a private administration. America needs such buttresses as the Towner-Sterling legislation and neither political medicine nor capitalistic influences should be permitted to block it.

## CO-OPERATORS BACK TO WORK IN BRITAIN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—The strikers against the Co-operative Wholesale Society returned to work yesterday in compliance with the terms drawn up by a joint committee of trade-unions and co-operators earlier in the week. Some of the workers concerned in the dispute have been out on strike since April 21, and two and one-half weeks ago all the members of the trade-union concerned—the Distributive Workers' Union—have been involved, though actually not all of its 15,000 members employed by the society obeyed the order to strike.

The joint committee's decision provides for the submission of all disputed points to arbitration and it will meet in London next Tuesday to make the necessary arrangements.

## PRESIDENT'S WORLD COURT PLAN NOW SANCTIONED BY MR. BORAH

"Irreconcilable" Shifts to Harding Camp—Backs Idea as  
Outlined in St. Louis Speech

POCATELLO, Idaho, June 29 (AP)—Declaring that the American people "ought to give of their influence to direct the world to a plane where there will be less war," President Harding yesterday carried into Idaho, the stronghold of Senator William E. Borah (R.), an urgent appeal for American membership in the World Court.

Mr. Harding added that he "would a thousand times rather trust the adjustment of a dispute, in which America is interested, to the Permanent Court of International Justice with American representation thereon, than to any arbitration body set up in the history of the world."

Senator Borah, who from time to time has criticized the Administration World Court proposal as presented to the Senate last February, met the President at Cache, Utah, and in a

statement to newspaper men, said he felt the position of the President as set forth in his St. Louis speech was self-evidently agreeable to the people of the country as well as to the Republican Party.

"As I understand the President's position," said Senator Borah, "he believes the League of Nations is dead, so far as any possibility of the participation of the United States is concerned. I am in entire agreement with the conclusion of Mr. Harding that any world court in which the United States may join cannot be connected with the League of Nations in any way whatsoever."

Senator Borah went on to say, however, that he regarded it as without question that the President had accurately estimated the great moral demand from the United States for some judicial tribunal which would help to avert war.

## THOUSANDS OF ALIENS READY TO ENTER AMERICA ON JULY 1

23 Liners Bringing More Than 20,000 Immigrants Racing  
to New York—Ships May Be Diverted

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—At one minute after midnight on Sunday morning, July 1, there will sail into New York harbor the first of 23 steamships which are bringing to this country more than 20,000 passengers. More than 12,000 persons of this number are traveling in the steerage and practically all of them will have to be taken to Ellis Island, where 79 immigration agents will decide whether they shall be permitted to land on United States soil.

Seventeen of the vessels, carrying nearly 14,000 passengers in all, are due to arrive on Sunday, and the rest will dock the following day.

It is possible that some of the ships due to arrive in this port on Monday will be diverted to other landing stations, such as Philadelphia, Boston or Providence. If this is done it will prevent the flood of immigrants from heaping up, but even then by Monday

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## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE WARNS AGAINST BEER AND WINE TALK

Executive Committee to Act on Elaborate Program Involving 1924 Policy of League in Presidential Campaign

WESTERVILLE, O., June 29 (Special).—The three-day conference of the superintendents and workers of the Anti-Saloon League of America completed its deliberations here Thursday by unanimously adopting an extended declaration of ideals and program which will be reported for the consideration of the executive committee of the league meeting here today.

"The saloon with its attendant evils is trying to march back under the banner of light wines and beer, and with American sobriety, regard for law and respect for the Constitution at stake, the opposing forces are drawn up for the supreme struggle," the declaration reads.

Coincident with the adoption of this declaration, a statement was drawn up and signed by superintendents of 11 southern states, announcing their intention of urging their followers to support the candidate for President in sympathy with the enforcement of the prohibition laws. Atticus Webb, superintendent of Alabama, said that the signers of the statement would take the stump for the Republican candidate, if he is dry, in the event that a wet Democrat is nominated.

For the most part, the long declaration of ideals and program adopted incorporates those already clearly enunciated during the sessions. A rallying call is issued against the defiance of majority by a minority which, as in the case of the New York Legislature and Governor, seeks to repudiate constitutional obligations deliberately adopted.

"Play the Game Fairly" This action, reads the declaration, and any other act of nullification merits the indignation of true Americans everywhere and presages early political oblivion for its perpetrators. We appeal to all fair-minded, law-abiding citizens both friends and foes of prohibition to play the game of democracy fairly, to obey and help to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment until it is repealed by the orderly processes of government.

"A corollary of universal obedience to the law is energetic and impartial enforcement of the law. We call upon the courts to impose penalties commensurate not only with the enormity of the offense but also calculated to exert a deterrent influence upon the offender. We urge jail sentences as a means to this end," reads another section.

The declaration protests against favorable recognition being given by church bodies to any senator or representative who declares that he is for the return of beer and wine and that he will support or politically consort with those who have preached defiance of law and disregard for constitutional obligations. A special call is made upon the church to "keep the faith and lead in the fight against the forces seeking to undermine prohibition."

Support of the laws prohibiting liquor within the three-mile limit, commendation of David Lloyd George and Stanley Baldwin, President of Great Britain, for their declaration recognizing the authority of these laws, and authorization of the use of a part of the ships of the navy to prevent rum smuggling are urged. Every agency of the Government adapted to and legally authorized to enforce the law should be called into action, it is said.

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
City of Boston free open air show, Madison Square, Roxbury Crossing, 8:15.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**  
American Association of Electrical Engineers: Sixty-fourth annual convention delegates and visitors.  
Edison Electric Illuminating Company: Annual employees' picnic, 12:30, piano recital, 1:15, Mass. State House grounds, 1155 Massachusetts Avenue, Dorchester, afternoon.  
Appalachian Mountaineers: Outing parties leave for Nantuxet, "Range walk," and Canadian Rockies.  
Brookline Bird Club: Group trip to Sudbury, afternoon.  
Field and Forest Club: Parties leave for Phillips Beach and Martha's Vineyard, afternoon.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**  
WGI (Medford Hillside)—5:30, New England weather forecast; market reports, 8:30, concert, 9:30, piano recital, 10:30, "The High Seas," 11:30, orchestra and band concert, 12:30, piano solo.  
WBZ (Springfield)—8:15, "Where to Spend the Week-End," 8:35, concert, 9:15, bedtime story, 9:25, a few minutes with Benjamin Franklin, 10:25, piano recital, 11:30, "Out on the High Seas," 12:30, orchestra and band concert, 1:15, piano solo.  
WGTV (Schenectady)—8:30, children's program, 8:45, radio drama, "It Pays to Advertise."  
WEAF (New York City)—8:30, solo and duets, 7:50, "Missing Persons and How They Are Found," 9:30, piano recital, 10:30, reading, "Out on the High Seas," talk on selection and care of mahogany, 11:30, children's recital, 12:30, orchestra and band concert, 1:15, piano solo.  
WJZ (New York City)—6, children's stories, 7:35 to 8:30, orchestra and band concert, 10, soprano and violin recital, 11, time signals.  
WNY (New York City)—7:30, income tax talk.

**"Pops" Program for Tonight**  
March, "The Man Behind the Gun" Sousa  
Overture to "Mignon" .....Toussaint  
Waltz, "Estudiantina" .....Waldteufel  
Fantasia, "Rigoletto" .....Verdi  
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" Wagner  
Indian Dirge .....Wagner  
March of the Little Lead Soldiers .....Liszt  
Second Hungarian Rhapsody .....Ferenc  
Selection, "Pagliacci" .....Leoncavallo  
Waltz, "Perfidia" .....Repper  
American Fantasy .....Herbert

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## THOUSANDS OF ALIENS READY TO ENTER AMERICA ON JULY 1

(Continued from Page 1)

1600, nearly 5000 aliens will have to remain on board ship for a day or two. Exciting races between the large liners trying to get to Quarantine first are sure to occur. An imaginary line has been drawn between points on the Staten Island and Brooklyn shores across the Narrows of the Ambrose Channel. Quarantine is but a few hundred yards on the New York side of this line.

**Mr. Tod to Help**  
At midnight—standard time—the steamships will speed across this line and on to Quarantine, where the passengers will be examined. Lighters from Ellis Island will drag alongside the vessels as soon as they stop at Quarantine and all the steerage passengers will be hurried off to the island.

Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, has ordered

every worker, man and woman, on duty on Sunday, and they will begin their work as soon as the first bargeload of alien arrivals from Quarantine.

Officially it will start all of office on Saturday, but he has promised to remain on hand to see that Henry H. Curran, his successor, is not "drowned in the flood." Mr. Tod says there is not much fear that many will be refused admittance, because their nation's quotas are filled, except those coming from countries that have been assigned a small quota, such as Greece, Africa, Australia, Spain and Belgium.

The monthly quota for Greece is 613 and it is already known that two vessels from that country are bringing 1600 passengers. It is not certain, however, that all these were born in Greece. Officials with discretionary powers are expected from Washington to speed the work of disposing of questionable cases. Additional inspectors have been promised from other ports to relieve the rush, according to Mr. Curran.

**BRITISH LIBERALS FOR BIG AIR FORCE**  
(Continued from Page 1)

hardly justify the increase on the grounds mentioned. On the same day as the French were voting this increase the British Labor Party was discussing a resolution calling on the Parliamentary Labor Party to vote against all military and naval estimates. This resolution, as described by Walter Meakin in another column, was defeated by a large majority.

**British Labor Conference Urges Government to Summon General Disarmament Congress**  
By WALTER MEAKIN  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 29—At the British Labor Party conference yesterday long discussions on foreign policy centered upon the subject of Anglo-French relations, the air armament race, reparations, and the attitude of the Labor Party on the question of voting military and naval credits.

The conference interpreted the increase in the British air forces as a question mainly of competition with France, unanimously declared it would be the "prelude to a new era of war," declared this new race in armaments a crime against humanity after the experience of the last war, and on the Parliamentary Labor Party to offer every resistance, and demanded an international conference to consider the complete abolition of mutual agreement of all air armaments.

George Lansbury drew enthusiastic cheers by his declaration that Labor must stand definitely for the "utilization of all scientific progress for the good of humanity" and resist its use for destructive purposes. Ramsay MacDonald moved a comprehensive foreign policy resolution, pledging the party to continue its efforts to promote an international agreement on a reasonable policy for a reparations settlement and bring about a world conference to revise peace treaties, expressing alarm at the possibility of a division between the French and British peoples and demanding full recognition for the Soviet Government as the only means of settling peacefully all difficulties between the two countries.

Mr. MacDonald impressed the conference when he expressed emphatically his conviction that unless disarmament could be brought about a future war situation would arise. "Be under no illusion," he exclaimed, "amid chaos, 'given' war situation you will be left whether you want to or not." There was a hearty response when he expressed a wish to send the French working classes a message of friendship and an appeal for co-operation in suppressing militarism and imperialism.

M. Morel, the well-known pacifist, suggested that a British lead in a policy of reason and justice for a settlement of European problems was imperatively needed because the present situation, with the substitution of a potential French peril for a potential German peril and of aircraft for battleships, was an exact replica of that preceding the last war.

A resolution submitted by the Independent Labor Party militant Socialist section of the conference calling on the British Government to take the initiative in summoning a general disarmament conference was adopted unanimously, but when the same party asked the conference in another motion to bind its members of Parliament to refuse a vote for any military or naval credits a sharp division of opinion was revealed.

The Independent Labor Party has lately been pushing a completely pacifist policy and its speakers urged that, to be logical, the Labor Party should dissociate itself altogether from responsibility for armament provision. The view of the party executive was expressed in a trenchant speech by Arthur Henderson, who declared that

the resolution was adopted the Labor Party would have to announce to the world that, irrespective of any change in the existing menacing conditions, they would abandon all measures of defense and proceed as soon as they obtained power to scrap the navy and all other defensive forces. The only sensible policy, he declared, was to continue to do everything possible to change the policy of the governments, but at the same time make proper provision for defense while the possibility of aggressive attack remained.

This speech swayed the conference which defeated the Independent Labor Party motion by 2,924,000 votes against 308,000.

Ramsay MacDonald's announcement in the conference that a special party meeting is to be held to consider the House of Commons scene, leading to the suspension of four members and calling for the difficult problem of party discipline is to be faced.

**By Special Cable**  
PARIS, June 29—Apparently the British aerial challenge has brought up French deputies who are determined not to lose the place France has acquired. General de Castelnau declared, during the discussion of the war budget, that in aviation France is above all other nations and will do its utmost to stay there. Extra credits of 27,000,000 francs for research and construction were passed by over 400 of a majority.

At the same time M. Maginot, the War Minister, stated that the military control commission in Germany had been unable to perform its duties. A deputy, M. Mialat, thought that having regard to the suggestion of Stanley Baldwin of some kind of competition in aerial armaments the French Government should explain that it is not going to pursue the development of aviation. There was much protest against this remark. Everywhere it is insisted that it is not England who is regarded as a possible enemy, but Germany. It is obvious, however, that opinion is hardening against a conference for limitation of aerial armaments.

**CO-OPERATIVE IDEA CITED BY PRESIDENT TO AID CONSUMERS**  
(Continued from Page 1)

tions, to every effort of the people to help themselves in dealing with the high cost of living and the relationship of incomes to our household budgets. I have worried about it for some time, for example, that a scheme of co-operation among consumers, financed in part at least through a carefully organized and supervised adaptation of the principles of the savings bank or the building and loan society, might be made to serve a splendidly useful purpose in this department of our economic life. I think this would be preferable to having limited sections of the community undertaking to establish financial independence and economic solidarity, as some of them have lately been doing.

The development of such a general program into a sound working business scheme would doubtless be a difficult task, but one in which the jointure of state and national authorities might prove practicable and even necessary.

I bring this suggestion to a direction which might be given to activities of the kind. I believe the suggestion is worthy of careful examination and consideration. We seek to encourage thrift, to promote saving, to make the American home the headquarters of an ever-broadening culture, a larger understanding of the common problems of our times and of a determined inspiration for the fullest measure of economic and social justice.

**FUEL WEIGHT LAW GOES INTO EFFECT**  
Protection against unscrupulous dealers guilty of skimping on the amount of coal and coke placed in receptacles purporting to hold specified amounts is now under a law passed at the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature and now effective.

Under the new law, coal or coke sold in paper bags shall contain 25 pounds to the bag and shall be marked with the weight and the name of the person putting up the fuel. The statute was passed to protect consumers brought forcibly to the attention of the Legislature that some dealers were short-weighting, even to the extent of selling 14 pounds of fuel as 25 pounds.

**COMPENSATION LAW CHANGED**  
Under an amendment to the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act now in effect, the waiting period has been reduced from ten to seven days. Employees will benefit to the extent of more than \$200,000, it is estimated.

**T. H. BEST'S CELEBRATED MILK BREAD**  
Special Home Made and Raisin are a few of our specialties.  
Grocers Baking Co., Boston

**THE HOME KITCHEN ENLARGED AND PERFECTED—in the Colonnade's New York Branch**  
THE new Colonnade Lunch—at Broadway and 34th Street, New York—boasts of a real home kitchen. It is enormous of course, and equipped most modernly, but it is homelike in the sense that real housewives make cakes, pies and rolls and cook soups, vegetables and roasts—as though they were preparing luncheon for a very large family indeed. The Colonnade offers hundreds of combinations of luncheons—between 11 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.—both to appetites that must be tempted and those that must be satisfied. You serve yourself at the Colonnade. You will find the way made very easy. Arrangements for service have been so cleverly planned that there will be no traffic jams in this cafeteria. Come to the Colonnade for home cooked luncheons.

**THE COLONNADE LUNCH**  
AT 1314 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY  
Between 34th and 35th Streets  
OTHER COLONNADE BRANCHES AT  
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**MASSACHUSETTS TRUST COMPANY**  
SAVINGS DEPOSITS  
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**K. Sulka & Company**  
SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS  
FINE QUALITY UNDERWEAR  
In addition to our regular lines we are featuring Silk Underwear of Exceptional Quality—both Union and Two-Piece Suits  
512 FIFTH AVENUE, 43RD ST., NEW YORK

**ONE-MAN TROLLEY CAR ISSUE RAISED**  
Subject Exhaustively Discussed at Hearing on Eastern Railway Wage Demand  
Operation of one-man trolley cars came in for an exhaustive analysis, both from the point of view of the street railway and the man who runs the cars, at the hearing today before the arbitration board sitting in the wage controversy between the employees and the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company.  
Multi-dexterity is required of the operator of the one-man car, according to George E. Keegan of Lawrence, president of the joint conference board of the employees. He pointed out that the operator has to do the work of two men, has to answer twice as many questions, has to bear twice the responsibility if anything happens to the car, has to take care of portable equipment formerly cared for by two men.  
Mr. Keegan said that the motorman-conductor has to call out streets, contend with the complications of a much greater automobile traffic, handle six or eight different kinds of tickets, collect extra fares in interurban service, replace trolleys and even pull snow while operating in the winter.  
Robert J. Keegan Quincy, a member of the joint conference board, testified that if he had the choice between taking out a one-man car and the 6-cent-an-hour increased wage and a two-man car, he would take the latter. He testified to the same difficulties of operation as Mr. Keegan.  
Arthur G. Wadleigh, a member of the Board of Public Trustees, who is conducting their case, pointed out that the street railway is no longer a potential monopoly. It is faced all the time with a potential opposition that may cause it to operate at a loss. The form of this opposition, he said, is all one-man operation, namely, the jitney bus and the individually operated motor vehicle. This is the character of the competition that must be met. Mr. Wadleigh declared, if fares have to go up in order to pay higher wages.  
It is possible, the trustee asserted, that street railway operation may get to a point where public opinion with respect to fares may force public authorities to consider sanctioning some alternative method of transportation. He pointed out that until August of last year no dividends had been paid to stockholders of the Eastern Massachusetts since the public trustees began their case years ago.  
Questioned by James H. Vahy, counsel for the men, Mr. Egan testified that he went to work for the company 22 years ago at 20 cents an hour, working a 10-hour day. He told the board that his son, 18 years of age, went to work at the Fore River shipyards for \$25 a week without any previous experience. Charles A. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the joint conference board, testified that the membership of the union had been cut from 4000 to 1500 as a result of installation of one-man cars.

**"BLUE SKY" LAW APPLIED TO COMPANY**  
In a finding handed down today, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities canceled the registration of the Boston Brokerage Company, on the ground that the company, under the terms of the state blue sky law, conducting its business in a fraudulent manner. The company purported to be in the business of financing commercial and industrial ventures, and the department says in its finding: "There can be no doubt that the company represented that it had a 'trained organization and 30,000 investors' for the purpose of inducing some of the complainants, at any rate, to enter into business relations with the company, which led to their making advances for expenses, and that this was a relevant and material representation. It is undisputed that after advances of the sundry expenses were made, and after months of delay, not one single sale of any of the securities of any of the six complainants was effected by the company."

**SEIZURES NOT USED AS TREATY "BAIT," AMERICA ANSWERS**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
for a new statement of the position in which this Government finds itself, its attitude toward law enforcement and toward other nations. Nothing has been changed by the remarks of Lord Curzon, or the seizure of sealed liquor, it is pointed out here, except that it seems obvious that the matter will have to be dealt with by Congress instead of, as the American Secretary of State had proposed, by agreement. The treaty method would have been short, direct and effective, he believed. Appeals to Congress to take action to relieve the situation will involve delays and many complications. The point has been emphasized that the only purpose of the State Department in making its proposal was to relieve an irritating situation as early as possible.  
**Called "Misapprehensions"**  
Lord Curzon's speech, and Lord Birkenhead's as well, contain so many evidences of misapprehension of the American position, officials here say they believe, that it is important that the conditions confronting this Government be made plain.  
What the British seem in danger of overlooking, according to the official view here is that this whole matter is primarily one of law. Following upon the enactment of the Volstead Act, steamship companies sought to find a loophole and British, French and Italian companies brought test cases. Meanwhile the Attorney-General gave his opinion to the Treasury officials that ships with liquor aboard

could not come into American ports. The steamship companies tried to prevent the carrying out of the law and the entire matter came up to the Supreme Court, which rendered a sweeping decision, leaving no discretion to executive officials but to carry out the law as interpreted.  
**One of Two Things Necessary**  
At once there began to be irritation and annoyance, foreign companies giving evidence of intention to act regardless of the American law. The Secretary of State studied the situation and came to the conclusion that one of two things would have to be done. Congress would have to act to clear up the situation, or the State Department would have to make a treaty which would relieve it earlier.  
It was again stated today that the intention of this Government in putting forth such a plan was not to aggravate conditions, but, on the contrary, to find a way which would help both nations in enforcing their laws and conforming to their practices. The United States, he again affirmed, has not desire to interfere with the British or any other nation on the high seas.

**POLICE BUILDING CORNER STONE LAID**  
Mayor Curley and Police Commissioner Wilson Speak  
The corner stone for Boston's new police building, to house Division 2, the traffic squad and the property clerk, at Milk and Sears streets, was laid by James M. Curley, Mayor, shortly before noon today. Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings of the City of Boston, presided at the ceremonies, which were opened by the playing of "America" by the police band.  
Following the invocation by the Rev. Donald B. Aldrich of St. Paul's Cathedral, Mayor Curley made an address in which he expressed relief that the building had actually been started after years of delay. He said that it meant the expenditure of about two-thirds of a million dollars and was the largest of its kind in the world, that it would house the motor traffic squad, which was an unknown branch of the Police Department 25 years ago, and that it would also contain a rifle range—the only one of less than 20 years in the city.  
He also said that it was planned to build a new police headquarters this year at a cost of about \$1,000,000.  
Mayor Curley said that the general contractor for this building, M. Seretto, had been in the United States less than 20 years and that this showed the opportunities for all peoples in America.  
The cornerstone contained copies of the current issue of Boston papers, records of the Police Department for the past three years, a program of the cornerstone ceremonies, copy of the city charter, the City Record, the City Register, a police badge, photographs of Mayor Curley and Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner, and a card of James M. Curley, Jr., son of the Mayor.  
Mr. Wilson spoke briefly of the importance of this event in the history of the city and its police department, following which the builder and the architect, James Purdon, were introduced. The playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the police band closed the ceremonies.  
The building will be of steel construction with brick and granite walls, concrete floors and roof and terra cotta partitions. The gun range will be in the basement. Quarters for Station 2 police, including a cell room, will occupy the first floor. Bedrooms will occupy the second, third and fourth floors. On the fifth and sixth floors will be bedrooms for 200 traffic officers. Rooms for Capt. Charles W. Searies, property clerk, will be provided. The tenth floor will contain the drill hall.

**STATE SUSPENDS MANY LICENSES**  
Acting against violators of the Massachusetts vehicle laws, in many cases against persons found guilty of operating under the influence of liquor, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has established a new record with the suspension of 155 licenses to operate. In 12 cases registration plates were taken away from operators of motorcycles and so far as this form of transportation is concerned, Mr. Goodwin remarks that the cycles "have become a positive menace on the highways."

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday; fresh northwest winds.  
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday; fresh east to north winds.  
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday with slowly rising temperature Saturday; fresh northwest winds.  
**Weather Outlook**  
In New England and New York rain will be followed by clearing with cooler weather today and fair weather Saturday.  
**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 60 Kansas City ..... 58  
Atlantic City ..... 65 Memphis ..... 60  
Boston ..... 62 Montreal ..... 52  
Buffalo ..... 56 Nantucket ..... 66  
Birmingham ..... 66 New Orleans ..... 66  
Charleston ..... 78 New York ..... 66  
Chicago ..... 56 Philadelphia ..... 64  
Denver ..... 56 Pittsburgh ..... 66  
Des Moines ..... 56 Portland ..... 66  
Eastport ..... 50 Portland, Ore. ..... 62  
Galveston ..... 74 San Francisco ..... 62  
Hartford ..... 60 St. Louis ..... 60  
Helena ..... 54 St. Paul ..... 64  
Jacksonville ..... 74 Washington ..... 62

**High Tides at Boston**  
Tonight, 1:59 a. m.; Saturday, 1:45 p. m.  
Light all vehicles at 2:30 p. m.



## WORLD EDUCATORS CALLED TO PLEDGE UNITED PEACE DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

address, followed by prominent educators, including Dr. David Starr Jordan, Miss Williams, Dr. W. P. Kuo, Constantine A. Panagopoulos, Consul-General of Greece, and Dr. John Adams, professor of education, University of London, London, England.

### Education as Peace Factor

In his address to the conference Dr. Owen said in part:

This conference at this time is the fulfillment of a plan formed at the World War was drawing to a close. It seemed to the members of the National Education Association that the governmental authorities that were charged with the great task of settling the disturbed world on its course were too occupied or too hurried to provide a place for the consideration of Education as a practical instrumentality for the creating of a new world order.

Or was it that statesmen and diplomats, generals, and economists naturally regarded education as dealing primarily with children and of a non-realizable value? Whatever the reason, education was left to put in its own claim. The National Education Association took steps to call such a conference as this.

But a careful inquiry convinced the officers that many of the older states and most of the new ones could not arrange to send delegates who could bring to or take from such a conference the advantage that should be gained at such a world gathering. The meeting is the final realization of the plan formed five years ago. The conference could not be held earlier, it is early enough for a beginning. I believe that the outcome will prove that it was not called too soon.

### Education Must Be Tried

There is an urgent need that a world conference on education should be held. The world is one. Science, invention, industry, commerce, communication, transportation contemplate and act on this view. Government, imperialism, diplomacy, militarism, and society has produced. The outstanding possibility that has never been given a trial is education. Why not try it?

This is the reason for calling this conference. We would not belittle or ignore the unifying and fundamental function of government, nor of diplomacy in its place, nor of a system of national defense in the world of forest reality. But while we utilize other traditional forms of social control, we want to try what can be done by education. As a means of developing and insuring peaceful international co-operation no one can claim that it has ever been tried. We are going to begin here and now.

The foundation of this world conference is laid in some fundamental assumptions that should be made explicit. These assumptions underlie all modern endeavor in the field of education. May I venture to formulate some of them?

### Joyous Struggle Forecast

The aim of education is the control of individual life, of national life, of international life. The control that seeks is one of knowledge, wisdom, skill, resulting in happiness. Mastery of the forces of human nature and the world is the instrument of this desired control. But education as a form of social control will not come of itself. Men and women must organize, and labor to effect an education that will realize the individual and social values that we seek.

It is astonishing to observe in all the literature on world recovery the pathetic confidence in education as the sole remedy for our ills and to contrast with this diagnosis the feeble efforts made to apply the one approved remedy. In spite of what we write and say, the world does not believe that education as a form of social control is comparable with armies, navies, diplomacy, and statecraft.

It is idle for professional educators to lament this traditional view. We should spend our time and efforts in shaping a constructive education program that will demonstrate what education can do. This conference marks the beginning of an effort to do this.

### Education Is International

Education is international. The sciences underlying education are universal in their validity. Geographic, mathe-

matics, physics, chemistry, biology, recognize no boundaries of peoples and nations. Education in personal, social, human. For the individual, education is founded on peculiar talent, taste, interest and aspiration. It aims to develop and conserve individual personality through the use of universal principles, laws. In this respect the comparison between the individual and the nation is more than a mere extended analogy.

A fair and dispassionate realism in education will start with the nations and peoples of the world as they are. It will realize the value of what each nation is and has to offer to the life of the world. It will seek world betterment, not in the dissolving of national life into a hypothetical and doctrinaire internationalism, but in an international co-operation that will preserve and cherish the personality of each nation while it contends against blindness, ignorance, retarding hate, and mutual suspicion.

### N. E. A. Desires to Co-operate

The National Education Association of the United States is composed of teachers passionately devoted to their country and deliberately patriotic in the service they render. But they want to co-operate with all teachers of all lands in the effort to make war and international injustice perish from the earth and make understanding, appreciation, mutual self-respect, and fair play control men's conduct at home and abroad.

This conference, ladies and gentlemen, will be what we make it. If we undertake or expect too much, we shall accomplish little. There are things that education can do. If educators but resolve to see that they are done. This first world's educational conference should be the beginning of a new era reaching out into the future. It should not adjourn without planning for the next one. At any time and at any place the teachers of America will meet you through their representatives with modest but determined resolution to see what education can do to make of us brethren in mind and heart and act in this spirit rule and mold your deliberations.

Dr. Jordan in his address on Pacific coast friendliness, quoted a Japanese delegate: "The ocean no longer separates us, but joins us together. And in this conference it is agreed that if we cannot educate for peace it is not worth while to educate at all. The Rush Bagot Convention settling the Big Lake boundaries dispute sets an example of procedure that the nations would copy did not commercialism play havoc with man's reason."

Dr. Kuo reminded the United States of an obligation to assume the moral leadership of the world and that a policy of isolation would forfeit this high commission. He urged, as the next step, an international educational association not only to continue the work of this conference but to provide a permanent organization under the leadership of America for further development of the conference.

Dr. John Adams, representing the teachers' registration council and the college of preceptors, said these institutions stand for private teaching and briefly alluded to interesting, revolutionary changes possible if the State of Oregon is sustained by the court in its effort to bring to greater accountability the private schools of that State.

## TIKHON CONFESSION HOPED TO END SCHISM

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, June 29.—In Living Church circles it is hoped that the Tikhon confession will end the schism. Archbishop Krasnitsky, a prominent Living Church leader, says: "Dr. Tikhon repeats the Living Church will agree with the old church. The Tikhon confession justifies the Church Congress in deposing him and the freeing of Dr. Tikhon disproves the charges of religious persecution."

Prince Lvov, the procurator of the Holy Synod in the Kerensky regime, hopes that Dr. Tikhon will join the Living Church. The Moscow Church Council, under the Living Church influence, hopes that Dr. Tikhon will repent before the whole church and thereby end the schism. Judge Galikin, president of the supreme court, declares that Dr. Tikhon's legal status is unchanged, although the confession warranted the freeing of him pending the trial.

## JAPAN'S PLAN TO DEVELOP LAND SEEN AS CHECK ON EMIGRATION

Arability Assured for 5,000,000 Acres by Importing Alkali—Farming to Keep Nipponese at Home

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29 (Staff Correspondence).—Japanese delegates to the World Conference on Education came with a message of relief for Occidentals who have looked with alarm toward the colonies of colored peoples that appeared to be rising to flood the West and undermine its civilization. Not that Japan's population will continue to increase—and that of China too; but within these lands themselves intensive research is bringing to light means for solving their own problems of population without overflowing into territory beyond their borders.

Agriculture—at its crudest—has been unable to support the Japanese. But agriculture, modern and expert, such as is represented in Japan's delegation at this conference, can do, is doing, that work.

Dr. Torao Teshima of the Imperial Japanese College of Agriculture, and Dr. Y. Kida, head of the department of agricultural chemistry of the Imperial University in Tokyo, both of whom are delegates to the World Conference on Education, outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today the way in which, agriculturally speaking, the Japanese are pulling themselves by their own bootstraps to a solution of their population difficulties.

### Globe-Circling Study

Doctors Teshima and Kida, incidentally, are en route around the world, sent by the Japanese Government to study the way in which various nations are meeting problems of production. The World Conference on Education, and a few weeks' study at the University of California at Berkeley constitute the first leg of that journey which will require three years to complete.

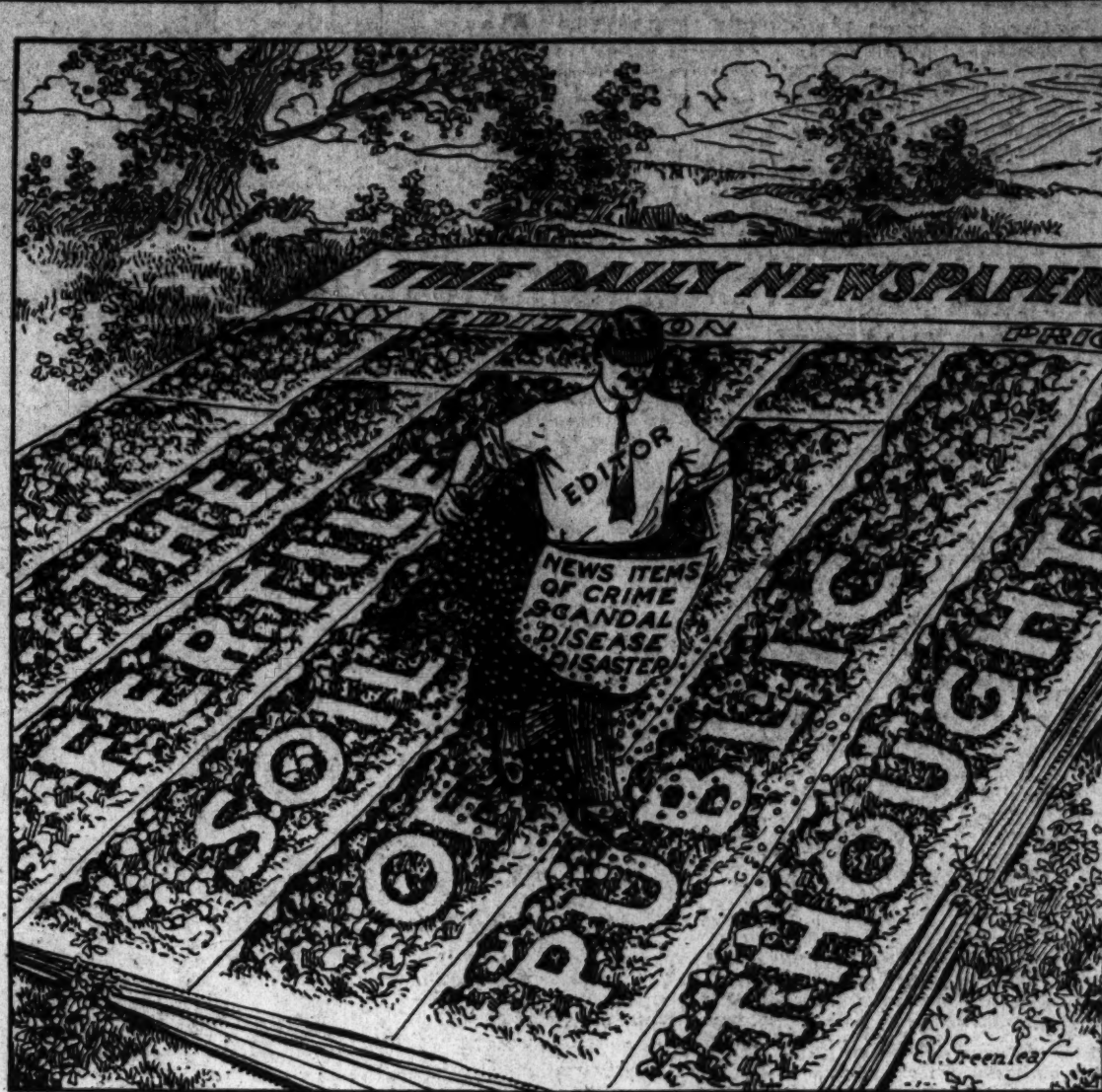
"Japan's soil," said Dr. Kida, "is

strongly acid. It is, in fact, so acid that some 5,000,000 acres in the very center of Japan have never been cultivated. While Japanese have been forced to migrate to other countries where this could not be utilized to provide land for them. Now it so happens that the soil of Formosa, Japan's island possession off the coast of South China, is as strongly alkaline and this other tract is acid. Consequently it is our problem to transfer the alkali of Formosa to the acid soil of Japan. Once having accomplished that, this vast tract will be available for immediate cultivation."

### 6000 Study Agriculture

There are over 6000 students of agriculture in Japan's colleges and universities, according to Dr. Kida. The Japanese Government appropriates annually more than \$70,000,000 for the development of chemical fertilizer which can be used in many places throughout the Nation. The tract referred to in central Japan is one of several which are in process of redemption, another being a section of 300,000 acres in the Hokkaido in northern Japan.

"The Japanese Government," continued Dr. Kida, "has subsidized a great corporation which, in conjunction with the various colleges of agriculture is undertaking to redeem this waste land. The work is just begun, but it is going forward rapidly. At the present rate of progress there is little doubt but that, for the next 30 years, Japan's increased population can be provided for by the cultivation of this land. The fear of a Japanese overflow into America or Australia or China is a bogey which this development should help to destroy."



The Sower. What Will the Harvest Be?

## DRY LAW RESPECT URGED IN SCHOOLS

Miss Stoddard to Back N. E. A. Drive to Teach Temperance in Institutions

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29 (Staff Correspondence).—The necessity of educating future citizens of the United States in the fundamental need for prohibition in order to insure respect for the Eighteenth Amendment and assure a public sentiment which will not allow this section of the Constitution to be trampled under the feet of bootleggers and moonshiners will be urged upon delegates to the World Conference on Education and the convention of the National Education Association at their sessions in San Francisco and Oakland by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of Boston, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation.

The American child, Miss Stoddard has pointed out, is entirely ignorant of conditions which prevailed before the enactment of prohibition, as even present college freshmen were only 11 or 13 years old when the liquor traffic began to be restricted and conditions resulting from the open saloon began to be abated.

In pointing out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the necessity for strengthening the present temperance education which is required at present by law in nearly every state of the Union, Miss Stoddard said:

The children who 10 years from now will be the controlling body of citizens in the United States need to know the basic reasons for abolishing the liquor traffic in the country. Every forward move in legislation, especially legislation relating to temperance, has been preceded by an educational movement, and every time the educational program has been slackened there has been a backward movement. The present time is one in which the reasons for prohibition should receive additional emphasis in the public schools of the Nation.

Through school children many older people can be reached and the teaching of temperance becomes a method of shaping public opinion and creating a sentiment favorable to law enforcement. The children of the foreign-born need especially to be instructed in the basic reasons for prohibition. In many instances their parents come from lands in which it is customary to use liquor as it is here to eat bread, and these children cannot understand why prohibition has become the law of the land. They must be schooled in the fact that alcohol is no less a narcotic drug than opium and morphine.

When people understand these truths about alcohol we will not have the fuzzy thinking which obtains too frequently at present and leads to the demand for beer and wine. The same alcohol which makes whisky a poison is present in beer and wine and that the average drinker imbibes the same amount of alcohol which ever beverage he takes. They must learn that intoxication does not always mean drunkenness, in the commonly accepted meaning of the word, but that, as I was recently told by a Canadian magistrate, a man who has had but a few drinks and is still able to walk successfully down the street may be totally intoxicated for automobile purposes.

Much credit must go to the teachers of the country for the good work they have done during the past 35 years in shaping public sentiment until it was ready to adopt prohibition. We are now looking to them to carry on and to complete the building of a sentiment in the coming generation which will abolish completely the liquor traffic and its attendant evils.

Miss Stoddard has brought with her to Oakland an exhibition of text-books and literature relating to temperance education, designed to illustrate to educators and textbook publishers the necessity of stressing this branch of education. The exhibition is among many others connected with the National Education Association, located in the Oakland Civic Auditorium.

## SCHOOLS IN MEXICO FORGING AHEAD

Señora Palacios Says President Obregon Is to Be Thanked for His Efforts

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 29 (Staff Correspondence).—Blackboards and books to displace guns and ammunition; schools in place of forts; teachers instead of soldiery—this is Mexico's educational program according to Señora Adelia Palacios, who is President Obregon's personal representative at the World Conference on Education.

"Of bandits and of outlawry, of ignorance and of superstition we have had enough—more than enough," Señora Palacios declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "America, below the Rio Grande, is more than desert and mountain waste. It is a rich and undeveloped country of limitless resources. And its people, I would have you know, are more than restless despoilers of their neighbors' flocks and herds. They are a great people with resources as rich, but as undeveloped, as those of the land itself. President Obregon is leading the people of Mexico to a new era the dawn of which is heralded by the one word: Education."

One of the first steps of the present administration, according to Señora Palacios, was the establishment of a ministry of public instruction. At the present time Dr. Jose Vahconcelos, an outstanding Mexican scholar, is Minister of Public Instruction and holds a portfolio in the Cabinet.

**Agricultural Education**  
"Take, for instance, the matter of agricultural education," she continued. "During the Carranza regime some \$3,000,000 was the maximum amount devoted to this work which is so vitally important to Mexico." She added:

And it is not recorded how much of that \$3,000,000 was turned to the production of definite results. Last year, however, under President Obregon's leadership \$24,000,000 was appropriated and wisely spent for training young Mexican men and women in the sciences.

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## MICHIGAN REGENTS GET BURTON REPORT

College President Optimistic in Reviewing Year's Record at Ann Arbor

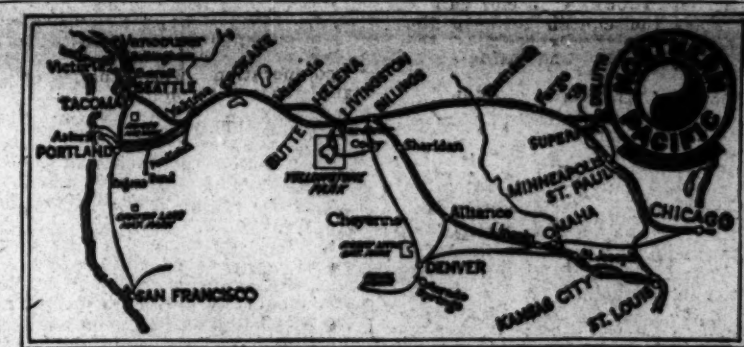
ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 29 (P).—The present material expansion of the University of Michigan is not the dominating influence of the school, President Marion Le Roy Burton declares, in a report to the board of regents. Material expansion has been taken as a challenge to intellectual achievement, he said.

"A period of physical expansion, such as that through which the university now is passing," President Burton said, "is liable to create the impression that the institution is chiefly, if not solely, interested in material things, that the administration is concerned primarily with the things of sense, and that the finer things of culture and science are buried under piles of brick, steel and cement. A casual look at the campus for some might confirm this impression. A thoughtful reader of this report might naturally begin to fear that the University of Michigan had forgotten its real mission as an institution of higher learning and fallen a victim to the disease of materialism and the malady of materialism. That these first impressions are quite unfounded I believe can be affirmed with confidence. Anyone who takes occasion to acquaint himself with the facts which are not so outwardly insistent as buildings and lands will find that the spirit and life of the university is moving at full tide. Material expansion has been taken as a challenge to intellectual achievement and to scientific progress."

Dr. Burton called attention of the regents to the reports of the deans appended and to the class of men coming to Michigan as the heads of departments, and continued:

"There are evidences that the intellectual interests of students are not growing less keen. We are not dealing at this point with facts that can be measured objectively. The use of the library shows that more students are studying there than formerly was the case. The appearance of Whitman's, a little student publication devoted to serious literary effort, is not without significance. The response of thousands of students at public gatherings to serious appeals for high intellectual standards and their apparent interest in discussion of national and world issues are at least stimulating."

**WHEAT REDUCTION URGED**  
BISMARCK, N. D., June 28 (P).—Reduction of wheat acreage to proper production was urged by Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, before the North Dakota Bankers' Association here today.



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## NEW ENGLAND PLAYGROUND WORKERS OPEN CONFERENCE

Problems of Summer Recreational Movement Are Discussed at Fitchburg Meeting

FITCHBURG, Mass., June 29 (Special)—Carl Shrader, head of the Massachusetts State Department of Physical Education, opened the round table conference of summer playground workers from all over New England at Crocker Field this morning with an address on "Administration, Management and Relation of School and Playground Activities."

For the city, Mayor John B. Fellows and Dr. D. Sidney Woodworth, chairman of the Park Commission, welcomed the delegates to Fitchburg, characterizing it as a great honor to Fitchburg, a city which has done so much for playground and recreation work for the children.

Mr. Shrader, the principal speaker, is also a lecturer at the Sargent School summer camp at Peterboro, N. H. Arthur Campbell Sullivan of Lowell and Boston spoke on "Playground Problems and How to Meet Them."

Many instructors present. Nearly 50 playground instructors and supervisors from all over New England are in attendance for the conference which lasts today and tomorrow. The conference was arranged for the New England cities having summer continuation work for the boys and girls.

Included in the program are exhibits of both national and local work, as well as photographs of work being done in many of the New England cities. After each address the conference is being thrown open to discussion, so that many of the workers are obtaining valuable information and assistance in solving their own special problems. The playground season for most of these New England cities opens the first of the week.

Other speakers this morning included George E. Dickey, former supervisor of recreation at Oakland, Cal., who spoke on "Playground Leadership and Leaders." Mr. Dickey is now associated with the national staff of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Luncheon followed an open discussion and the afternoon session was opened by a game demonstration on

Crocker Field by a group of more than 50 Fitchburg school children.

Henry A. Higgins, acting chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board and formerly publicity commissioner for the Boston playgrounds, spoke on "Publicity, Effective Playground Publicity, Playground Reports." Joy Montgomery Higgins, director of the dramatic bureau of the Boston community service, is to speak on "Story Telling, Story Dramatization, Dramatics, Festivals and Costuming." She is also connected with the Massachusetts Prison Association.

Lowe Playground Visited. Louise Stuart French, assistant director of the Massachusetts State Board of Physical Education, will speak on "The Playground Program," and a discussion and visit to the Lowe playground and a tour of the city will close the program for today.

Speakers for tomorrow with their subjects: Mr. Dickey on "Finance, Playground Budgets"; Prof. Thomas Ferguson of Tufts College and Harvard Summer School on "Athletic Activities and Development of the Mass Versus Group" and "Tournaments and Leagues, How to Conduct Them"; S. Wales Dixon, playground planner and engineer of Hartford, Conn., and a member of the national staff of the association, on "Playground Planning, Layout, and Equipment, etc."; Mr. Dickey on "Year Round Recreation and Why" and "What a Year-Round Worker Can Do"; and Dr. Woodworth on "Dennison Manufacturing Company of Boston and Framingham will conduct short conferences on both days, among their topics being "Handicraft and Constructive Play" and "Handicraft Demonstration." They will also have complete exhibits of such work.

In charge of the conference is Miss Thelma Schmitt, field secretary of the association, assisted by Clarence N. Amiot, Fitchburg supervisor of physical education.

will be addressed by Albert J. Reveridge, former United States Senator, on the subject of "The Development of the Constitution Under John Marshall." The address will be public. The meeting, which will open with the address of greeting by Dr. M. M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, will hear a report on the last legislative session of New Hampshire. The afternoon meeting will be followed by a banquet in the evening.

## STATE REPUBLICAN WOMEN ORGANIZE

Council Formed for Purpose of Providing an Avenue Through Which They Can Be Heard

To furnish an avenue through which the Republican women of Massachusetts can express their opinion on public questions, making their influence felt, and to work for better laws, the Massachusetts Council of Republican Women was organized yesterday at 14 Beacon Street. Mrs. James D. Tillinghast, executive chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee, was elected honorary chairman and Mrs. Frank B. Hall of Worcester was elected president.

In practically all other states Republican women have been able to take such action through the party organization and in most of the states the women have been active along this line, but in Massachusetts the political organization has confined its activities to advancement of the party as such, matters concerning election laws, or questions contained in the party platform.

Enthusiasm Manifested

Great enthusiasm for the new organization is manifested by Republican women throughout the State. They intend to make it a vigorous, working organization for legislative and social betterment. Heretofore helpless before bad legislative policies, they mean to become a determining power. Not yielding to the summer lull, the officers as chosen have already begun to form their committees and formulate policies and plans may be outlined and everything organized for strong work early in the fall.

It is understood that activities will not be confined to legislation, but will reach out to many other things, and that the council will not only take formal action, but will disseminate information on legislative measures and public questions generally and work for or against them.

Prohibition and women and children in industry are two of the questions on which action doubtless will be taken, while information will be given out as to what the conditions are, what the existing laws are, how they are enforced, what seems necessary to be done. It is supposed that the council will then proceed to carry out its own ideas on the subject.

As the 40 Republican women on the Massachusetts State Committee are avowedly for prohibition enforcement, no doubt is expressed as to what the action of the council will be in the question of the Eighteenth Amendment to the national Constitution. Membership in the council is open to men as well as women.

Officials Are Elected

In addition to the honorary president and president the officers are as follows: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles C. Chase, Mrs. A. A. Packard, Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, Mrs. Frank W. Rand, Mrs. E. M. Thurston, Mrs. Louis Cox, Mrs. W. G. Dwight, Mrs. Boyden Pillsbury, Mrs. W. C. Hitchcock, Mrs. Edith Blanchard, Mrs. John B. Hall, Mrs. Harry Wood, Mrs. D. G. Jackson, Mrs. Parker Kemble, Miss Rachel Morse, Mrs. Arthur D. Potter, secretary, Mrs. W. F. Wellington; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Wellington; directors, representing the different congressional districts with the first and sixteenth still to be provided for: Mrs. Merle D. Graves, Mrs. Richard Murphy, Mrs. G. Arthur Smith, Miss Alice C. Jenkins, Mrs. Ralph Browne, Dr. Marion C. Burrows, Mrs. Albert Tapley, Mrs. Charles Landers, Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Mrs. William Irving, Mrs. W. W. Hibbard, Mrs. Richard Morton, Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LaFevre, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams.

Chairman of committees were elected as follows: Public Institutions, Mrs. Frank R. Batchelder, Worcester; legislative, Mrs. Paul M. Keene, Brookline; social and industrial conditions, Mrs. George A. Slocomb, Worcester; legal affairs and public information, Mrs. Sadie L. Shulman, Boston; finance, Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown, West Medford.

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HANOVER, N. H., June 29 (Special)—The New Hampshire Bar Association meeting here Saturday afternoon

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## TELEPHONE PEACE EFFORTS PROMOTED

Federal Agents in Boston Seek to Bring About End to Operative's Strike

Efforts are being made to bring about peace in the telephone service in Boston and other towns and cities in New England which have been affected by the strike for higher wages and shorter working hours which started on Tuesday morning when about 1500 girls, it was estimated, quit their switchboards. John B. Colpoys and Miss Anna Weinreich, members of the Commission of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, were in conference for more than an hour this morning with Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New England, whose girls operators are striking. Miss O'Connor said that she had given the conciliators no word to the State, either in the form of state operation or of taxation.

"The importance of the data collected by the commission may not appear, so long as a reasonable development is prevented by the political situation," says the report. "We wish to state, however, that in connection with future development, it is of great importance that certain definite and accurate information concerning our water power should be given wide publicity. It is also desirable that a state agency should act as a clearing house for such information as may be collected."

George C. Danforth, chief engineer of the commission, fears that legislative action has created a definite political issue. He says the inevitable result is a definite discouragement of water-power development in Maine, and, incidentally, the State has lost an income of approximately \$30,000 a year from taxation alone. This is based on the state tax only, and does not take into consideration the loss in taxation to any towns or cities. There has also been lost the protection against such floods as that of May 1, as well as the loss this year of industries and employees, due to low water.

It seems reasonable to emphasize the belief that we must settle our water power question quickly," the report concludes, "or we will find that states with industries having a reason for coming to Maine on account of our power will have settled their needs from super-power lines, drawing from other sources at a cost lower than we can offer. A not impossible development of the future is that, if we continue incapable of settling our own water power problem, it will be settled for us. When that time comes, will there be industries in Maine to use that power? The result depends very much on ourselves."

Back Bay, Congress and Haymarket are being operated without difficulty. Boston toll is said to be normal. In Newton Center, Newton North, Waltham and Needham the service is admittedly not normal, but new operators are being slowly recruited to full strength. The bulletin of the company said that no more operators had left the service. Main, Beach and Richmond exchanges are not giving full service, despite the fact that many new operators are at work, and the service is in patient and appreciative of the facts.

Brookline is 70 per cent effective, it is reported, while Salem and Lynn are unchanged. Worcester reported that the little change has been made. The service is still slow. Providence and Pawtucket have shown some improvement but the service is not normal.

In Springfield the company says that normal service will be had in 10 days or two weeks. It is said 135 student operators are being trained at noon in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, today, and about 800 girls were present to hear Miss O'Connor and Aaron Velleman tell them they will win this strike and be sure of future strikes if they can organize all the experienced operators.

Miss O'Connor this afternoon drew up remonstrances directed to the State Public Utilities Commission in which the character of the telephone service is complained of. She is giving these petitions or remonstrances into the hands of certain striking operators who are directed to carry them to the principal subscribers in their old exchanges and to ask them to sign the papers so that the State may be appealed to and direct the company to hire efficient operators and enough of them at once to bring the entire service in Boston back to normal. These remonstrances were handed

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## TAMPERING WITH JURY IS ALLEGED

Suffolk Attorney Investigates Indications of Corruption in Telephone Robbery Case

Convinced that there was tampering with the jury yesterday, in Suffolk County Superior Court, acquitted three men charged with implication in a \$20,000 robbery, Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of the County, is investigating allegations that there has been an organized attempt to set the law in defiance.

The district attorney declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that he had suspected from the beginning of the case in question that some sinister influence was at work to defeat justice, and that he had had police inspectors and private detectives on watch throughout the trial.

The defendants who were found guilty yesterday were Edward C. Wallace and Herbert P. Shaughnessy, charged with robbery, and Frank J. Tyner, charged with being an accessory after the fact, in the holdup of Peter A. Gaddis, paymaster of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, on April 6 last.

The circumstances of the trial are held to have tended to confirm the suspicion of the district attorney that something was wrong. After the verdict had been returned, one of the jurors left the courtroom in extreme agitation, and was taken to Mr. O'Brien's office, where he declared he and another juror, who had held out for seven hours for conviction, were finally browbeaten into submission by certain of the other jurors, who favored acquittal.

Jury Members Summoned

Immediately thereafter Mr. O'Brien summoned other members of the jury, who were cloistered with him, singly, for several hours.

Maurice Caro, assistant district attorney in charge of the case, expressed astonishment at the verdict, declaring that the evidence against the defendants was "clear, certain and convincing," and that he could not understand how 12 men could reach a verdict of not guilty.

In addition to the allegations of browbeating in the jury room and of tampering with the jury, other reports, even more significant, have come to the ears of the district attorney. He has been informed, for example, that a certain criminal group has only been waiting a verdict of acquittal in the telephone payroll case to undertake another holdup of the same description. Intimations have also come to him that the persons directing the operations of this group believe they have sufficient "influence" to escape punishment for their crimes.

Although these statements have not emerged officially from the classification of "reports," they have not served to weaken Mr. O'Brien's determination to press the investigation until any such law-defying elements are brought to justice.

In the light of all these circumstances, the situation is understood

SALEM, Mass., June 29—The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills announced today that the plant would be closed down for the first two weeks in July for the annual vacation period. Agent J. Foster Smith said it was not on account of business depression, but simply for vacation purposes. The mill has been running to capacity since July 17 last year.

BOSTON EMPLOYEES RETIRE  
Twenty-eight Boston city employees are to be retired tomorrow on pensions under the new city pension law. This will make more than 100 city employees who have taken advantage of the new law which provides half salary retirement pay to all who have worked 35 years or over for the city. The minimum is \$450 a year on retirement.

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to resolve itself, in the opinion of the District Attorney, into something far more fundamental than the question of whether there was a suborning of justice in the case of the telephone payroll robbery. The real issue, as it presents itself to Mr. O'Brien, is whether the laws of Massachusetts can be defied openly, insolently, and with impunity. This issue, he declared today, he purposes to force to a conclusion.

Subject of General Discussion  
This fundamental aspect of the case is the subject of general discussion in legal and court circles today. Both astonishment and apprehension were expressed at the court house today by men who all their lives have followed the administration of the criminal law.

They recalled what to them appeared to be the conclusive evidence against the defendants in the matter of the money exhibited at the trial, which had been found on the persons of Wallace and Shaughnessy, or deposited in their names in a Worcester bank, and which was ordered impounded by Judge Lummus yesterday. This money was declared by officials of the telephone company to be in large part in bills of the same denomination and issue as those which made up the payroll.

"What are we coming to," demanded one observer, "when a verdict of not guilty can be returned in the face of such evidence as was presented in that case? If the Constitution does not permit a judge to dismiss the jury and hold the defendants for trial by another jury, then our Constitution ought to be changed."

## BOSTON APPOINTS CHARTER REVISERS

Joseph F. O'Connell, former Representative in Congress from the South Boston district, and John A. Sullivan, first chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and a former city corporation counsel, were appointed late yesterday by Mayor Curley to represent the City of Boston on the special commission on revision of the amended city charter which has been in operation since July, 1909.

The commission is expected to meet next week, organize, and then adjourn until early in September when it will commence its study of the city charter and receive and consider proposed changes. The commission is composed of 13 members and is to report its recommendations to the Legislature in 1924.

PIER OPENING POSTPONED

PORTLAND, Me., June 29—The formal opening of the pier at the foot of the first week in July, was put over until November by a vote of the directors of the port of Portland today. It was decided to postpone the event until the Eastern Steamship Company sheds on Franklin wharf are rebuilt. The last Legislature appropriated \$165,000 for this project, but the work was not completed until this work were opened yesterday but no award was made.

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## GAME ASSOCIATION ELECTS DIRECTORS

Edward H. Forbush, Massachusetts state ornithologist, and Dr. George W. Field, consulting biologist, have been elected to the board of directors of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association.

Mr. Forbush is now preparing a comprehensive publication on "The Birds of Massachusetts." Dr. Field was formerly commissioner of fisheries and game in this State. He was later connected with the bureau of biological survey in charge of the federal game reservations and until recently has been employed by the Brazilian Government in the development of the fisheries resources in that country. The recent activities of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, particularly in its educational and legislative work, have attracted wide attention. As a result of the good work that has been accomplished the membership has increased 100 per cent during the past year.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

### A Mouse in the Screened Porch

ON THE floor of the screened porch a very small mouse sat perfectly still, and in the doorway Jimmy and Jennie and their mother stood and looked at it, and wondered what to do next. The porch had only one door, which opened from the house, so the little mouse must have come out that way.

"Isn't it cunning?" said Jennie.

"I wish we could keep it and tame it," said Jimmy.

"And play with it," said Jennie.

"And have a little house for it to live in," said Jimmy.

"And feed it," said Jennie.

"And teach it to sit up and beg like Fido," said Jimmy.

But their mother wasn't anything like so enthusiastic about having a tame mouse. "I wish there was a door we could open and let it run away," was all she said.

The little mouse ran here and there, and then settled down again. It was really a very young mouse, and didn't seem to know that it was being looked at and talked about.

"I'm going to get Uncle Peter," said Jimmy.

"He'll know what to do with that mouse," said Jennie.

Uncle Peter was making a visit, and when Jimmy had brought him from the library, he looked thoughtfully at the mouse, then he went quietly away and came back with a glass tumbler and a sheet of blotting paper.

"I don't know whether this will work," said Uncle Peter, "but it won't hurt to try it."

Then Uncle Peter took a step, and softly took another.

The watching children held their breath. As did their watching mother.

The little mouse sat very still. Its thoughts seemed full of cheer. And Uncle Peter stepped and stepped till he was very near.

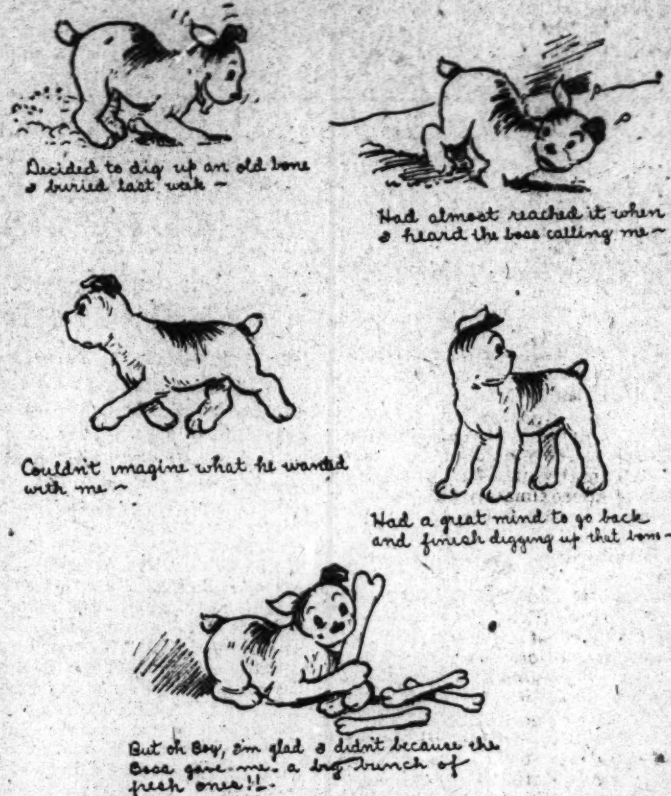
"Uncle Peter's going to try to catch it in the tumbler," whispered Jennie.

"I wonder what he's going to do with the blotting paper," whispered Jimmy.

Uncle Peter bent over, very, very, very, slowly, and the mouse never moved. And Uncle Peter put the tumbler very, very, very, slowly over the mouse, and then the

mouse ran round in a surprised way, for there he was in a glass house. Then Uncle Peter raised one side of the tumbler over so little, and put the sheet of blotting paper under it, and the first thing Jennie and Jimmy, and their mother, and the little mouse

### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Decided to dig up an old bone I buried last week.

Had almost reached it when I heard the boss calling me.

Couldn't imagine what he wanted with me.

Had a great mind to go back and finish digging up that bone.

Out on my own, I'm glad I didn't because the boss gave me a dog bunch of fresh ones.

knew, the glass house had a blotting paper floor, and there was the little mouse running round on it. Uncle Peter held the glass house up so they could all see it.

"There he is!" said Uncle Peter. "Now we'll take him out and let him go on the lawn, and then he will be able to take care of himself."

So Uncle Peter, with the tumbler house and the mouse in it, led the way to the front door, and Jennie and Jimmy and their mother followed, and out on the lawn Uncle Peter stooped over again and lifted the glass house and away went the mouse.

"I believe it would be a good idea," said Uncle Peter, "if I put an advertisement in the newspaper:

Uncle Peter, Mouse Charmer, Mice Caught While You Wait."

## CLUB WOMEN TO OPEN DRIVE FOR NATIONAL ART GALLERY

### General Federation Also to Campaign for Federal Fine Arts Commission—Unit to Smithsonian Institution Urged

BERKELEY, Cal., June 14 (Special Correspondence)—A campaign for the establishment of a national art gallery and for a federal fine arts commission will be launched in December by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, under chairmanship of Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry of Berkeley.

Mrs. Berry is national chairman of fine arts in the federation and her department in the year's work stands pledged to such a campaign and to a renewed war on billboards.

"Congressmen and senators will be informed that there is no place in America where an American collection of art can be shown adequately, and that the Smithsonian Institution has no room in which to place them. A unit to the institution will be asked, said Mrs. Berry, in discussing her plans with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She added:

We also hope to have created a Federal Fine Arts Commission for whose work there will be a Government appropriation. This commission will be asked to serve without pay, and it is possible it will be composed of Cass Gilbert, John Russell Pope, and two painters, one of whom will be a landscape painter.

Billboard Ban Sought

Upon authority of 3,000,000 voting club women who twice have adopted resolutions condemning advertising signs which disfigure buildings and interfere with the enjoyment of outdoor beauty by concealing attractive areas along our public highways, we will seek legislation that will forbid, at least in part, further encroachment on nature's loveliness.

## CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA BOUNDARY DISPUTED

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 23 (Special Correspondence)—The states of California and Arizona are to appoint official commissions for determination of the boundary line that separates them. It is assumed to be the center of the main channel of the Colorado River.

The necessity for determination arose when the people of the Palo Verde Valley, on the California side, sought to throw the river's flow into an old channel through a point of land on the Arizona side. At first opposed by the Arizona authorities, this work finally was permitted and the summer floods, now at peak, have taken the new course and have not threatened the California levees.

## ARIZONA TO CHECK BORDER SMUGGLING

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 23 (Special Correspondence)—President Harding has written Gov. G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona approving the latter's suggestion that a neutral zone be established along the international line, as an aid to battling the traffic in narcotics now known along the border.

The President expresses belief that the plan is "full worthy of consideration," and states that he has referred it to the Secretary of State, to call the matter to the attention of commissioners of both nations.

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## FARMERS ATTRIBUTE THEIR FALL TO WETS

TORONTO, Ont., June 27 (Special Correspondence)—E. G. Drury, the defeated Premier, yesterday requested the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to relieve him of office on July 16, and G. Howard Ferguson, the premier-elect, was summoned to Government House and formally accepted the responsibilities of office.

In an interview Mr. Drury attributed his defeat to the wet vote. The wets in Ontario, he believed, constituted a sufficiently strong element to elect any one party with which they aligned themselves. His own hope had been that they would divide on party lines between the Liberals and Conservatives, and that the Farmers' Party would thus be able to justly overtop both of the old parties. They had, however, voted solidly with the Conservatives.

## LOS ANGELES PLANS \$5,000,000 CITY HALL

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—At the June city election voters authorized the City of Los Angeles to go ahead with the proposition to buy land in the heart of the city and erect thereon a new city hall, the whole project to entail the expenditure of \$5,000,000.

An important step toward clearing the way for the city hall was taken at a meeting of the city council this week, when the city's opinion was expressed to purchase the Bullard block property on North Spring Street, where the city is now leasing quarters for various departments. The price to be paid by the city is \$300,000.

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## PASADENA VOTES MUNICIPAL PLAN

### Accepts Bond Issue for Beginning of City Improvement

PASADENA, Cal., June 16 (Special Correspondence)—The voters of Pasadena have approved the city plan and authorized a bond issue of \$3,500,000 to initiate it. To carry the plan project only a bare majority was required, but 7811 favored while 2364 were opposed. A two-thirds vote was necessary to carry the bonds; and they were approved by 8971 votes out of a total of 10,423 cast. This is the largest vote ever recorded here for a public betterment issue.

The Board of City Directors already have taken the initial steps to put the new program into effect. The plan provides for a civic center on Garfield Avenue, north of the Federal Building, with a municipal hall flanked by a civic auditorium and a new public library building. Specific amounts were provided in the bond ordinance for these improvements, which will cost about \$2,000,000.

The remainder of the money will be expended for lands on which the buildings are to be erected and for property needed for street openings. Condemnation proceedings have already been started to acquire needed lands for the city plan.

More than \$1,000,000 worth of public school buildings are in course of construction in this city, to be ready for the opening of the fall semester.

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## CONTROL OF THE RIVER MURRAY OF IMMENSE VALUE TO AUSTRALIA

### System of Locking Projected, Raising Water 6 to 20 Feet and Rendering River Navigable for 1500 Miles

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—A prominent Australian Cabinet Minister who has carefully examined the problem says: "It is quite possible that to lock the River Murray may involve Australia in an expenditure of £20,000,000, or over £1 15s. per head of the entire population of the Commonwealth." This vast development scheme must forge ahead, as to a great extent the future of the country depends upon its success. The original estimate made some years ago was £4,800,000, of which the Commonwealth was to contribute £1,000,000. It has been found that in practically every great Australian enterprise, the estimates have invariably required recasting before completion of the work, and sometimes the original sum has to be doubled.

The Federal Government who have considerable say in the scheme are certainly sympathetic toward its completion, but many things have to be considered.

### Commission of Four Members

The River Murray Commission was constituted in 1917, and consisted of four members representing the Federal Government, and the governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. They lost no time in getting into stride, and authorized investigations, surveys, works, gaugings, diversions and a multitude of detail. An agreement was entered into under which the construction of the Lake Victoria storage within four years was provided for, the Hume reservoir within seven years, and the bulk of work within 12 years of the date of the agreement. Under the scheme 35 weirs and locks were to be constructed, which would render this famous river, sometimes called the Nile of Australia, navigable permanently for 1500 miles. The locking system would raise the water from 6 feet to 20 feet along the entire course of the system in the Murray for 900 miles, and in the Murrumbidgee for 240 miles. This would have the result in many cases of dispensing with pumping for irrigation purposes. From a particular area of 800,000 acres of irrigated land, 15,000 people were being supported in prosperity. Under irrigation 15 acres were sufficient for the needs of a family, and in many instances it was recorded that families were prospering on a 10-acre block.

The Premier of New South Wales recently made available the text of a report of a distinguished committee

who were appointed to investigate the possibilities for settlement upon what is commonly known in Australia as the Murray Lands in connection with the scheme. The committee arrived at various conclusions after an extensive tour covering 1,000,000 acres, involving 600 miles of motor traveling. They gave careful attention to several well-known areas, such as Curlew, Nine Mile, Gool Gool, and others. They were impressed with the great contrast in agricultural development on the two sides of the River Murray, and one of the main reasons for this striking difference appeared to them to be the absence of transit facilities for the marketing of produce on the New South Wales side of the river.

### A Serious Note of Warning

The committee, whose views must be respected by the governments and people alike, struck a serious note of warning. They said in effect that the success of the irrigation settlements was closely associated with the establishment and expansion of overseas markets for their products, and this vital point demanded careful attention. Sir Joseph Carruthers, a former State Premier, whose well-known slogan, "A million farms for a million men," is a warm advocate for the River Murray settlement scheme, recently said in speaking of a visit made to these important areas: "They say they have seen a wonderful land, which is capable of sustaining a great population growing wheat on the dry farming areas and fruit on the irrigable lands." Such is a description of the country to be thrown open through locking the River Murray, and of all Australia's schemes this one is regarded as one of first importance today.

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## BOLTS OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHTNING REVEALING SECRETS OF NATURE

American Institute of Electrical Engineers Told of Possibilities in Recent Experiments

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 29 (Special).—Flashes of "artificial" lightning, lasting a millionth of a second and carrying maximum voltages of 2,000,000—more than 10,000,000 horsepower—that have been experimented with at Pittsfield Laboratory, General Electric Company, were described this morning at the American Institute of Electrical Engineers' convention by the man who produced them, F. W. Peek, Jr.

Before telling the results which have already been secured in experimenting with the greatest amount of energy ever concentrated by human ingenuity, Mr. Peek said the voltage in future will be even greater, and the 480 tin-foil-coated glass plates which in the condenser of the lightning generator at the "High-Voltage Engineering Laboratory" have made the collection of such voltages possible, will be increased in the future to 1000.

**Extraordinary Facts Revealed**  
Already extraordinary facts are being revealed by the Pittsfield current, at present twice that ever previously produced and safely handled. So rapid is the discharge of the voltage that even in a "microsecond," or millionth part of a second, the discharge of volts may be in the millions. The speaker concerned himself largely with the erratic behavior of such lightning flashes photographing themselves on a plate, when they encountered the delay or "lag" in the breakdown of insulation under this strain. Much higher lightning voltages, he had found, are needed to jump a given distance, than voltages at normal operating frequency. Conductors may turn to insulators under the Pittsfield discharge, and even water may be "punctured" by the spark.

The "manufactured lightning," photographing itself in its fractional-second passage, shows the characteristic zig-zag and side flashes of sky discharges. It also gives out a loud explosive report. Using a 1,200,000 volt lightning stroke, it was found that the lightning in rain did not follow the drip on a shielded string, which ordinarily might have provided a good conductor, but instead cleared it in a leap. Conducting metal was punctured by the lightning. The speaker told of suspension insulator units of cement type, punctured through the head by a direct bolt, in which not only the porcelain was shattered, but the metal cap "had the appearance of having been punctured by a bullet shot through from the inside."

**Uselessness of Arrestor**  
These tests, Mr. Peek said, showed incidentally how useless a high resistance lightning arrestor is, and that "checks" will cause dangerous voltages. Studying the ability of an ordinary "conductor" to resist rupture from high voltages, it was found that substances that melt or boil away, if subjected to continuous small portions of the Pittsfield current, could carry very high stress without appreciable heating, if the current were applied suddenly.

After disrupting various conductors by the current, water itself was actually "punctured" without boiling or heating. Mr. Peek said: "The appearance of the spark was very much like a disruptive discharge in air or oil, and was quite violent. It was possible to cause voltages as high as 185 kv. across 60 inches of water. Since the time of application was about one micro second, there was no heating. Applied in the usual way over a few seconds, not 1 per cent of these voltages would be possible without causing the water to boil out." The test showed that the disruptive strength of water is much greater than that of air and that conductors at operating voltages may be very good conductors at lightning voltages. In conclusion, Mr. Peek said that lightning voltages are now available in the laboratory, probably exceeding even those usually flashed from the sky, and induced on transmission lines. Insulator strings had been cleared in the laboratory rarely

sparked-over in practice due to lightning. On the other hand, he added, it must be remembered that a discharge of 2,000,000 "tame" volts—equalling for a millionth of a second the power of all the controlled electrical energy in the United States—bridged only a few feet, while the voltage of a real lightning bolt from cloud to cloud or cloud to ground must be exceedingly high. An investigation was under way, he added, to investigate the value of ground wires and lightning rods.

**Improvement in Lamps**  
The improvement that has been made in incandescent electric lamps since they first became commercially available in 1880 was described by John W. Howell, of the Edison Lamp Works, Harrison, N. J. In the 43 years since the first faint lamp was made with a carbonized paper filament, through successive filament stages, of carbonized bamboo, asphalted bamboo, treated cellulose in 1894, metallized carbon 1905, tantalum and tungsten filaments in 1906-7, drawn tungsten wire 1911, to the gas-filled tungsten filament lamp of 1913, the speaker found a progressive improvement in lamps.

If the present 40-watt vacuum lamp were made for the same mean efficiency as Thomas Edison's first bamboo carbon lamp of 1880, the former would have a life of 150,000 years. Like comparing glow-worms to candles, the speaker went on to contrast the early commercial lights, which in their turn had displaced gas and excited the startled amazement of their period, to those of the present day. The 1880 lamp cost \$1, with a rated life of 1500 hours. The present 40-watt tungsten filament, costing 32 cents, had the same quality as the former, it would last 1000 hours. With its greater efficiency and reduced price of current it can produce 1700 lumen-hours for one cent, compared to the former 50 lumen-hours a cent.

Improvements in lamps may be utilized either to get more light for the same money, the speaker said, or to get the same amount for less money. The American public had chosen to get more light, and each advance in lamp quality had resulted in increased intensity of lighting throughout the Nation. Over \$500,000,000, it was estimated, had been paid for electricity used in the United States in 1922 for electric lighting. If the 1880 carbon lamp had been used to get the present-day intensity of lighting, the cost would have been increased \$3,500,000,000. "This," the speaker concluded, "would have required about 10 per cent of the total coal production in the United States, to generate the amount of light actually used."

**Difficulties in Sealing**  
The difficulty of sealing heated copper to glass, an essential part of electric-lamp making, where the glass "becomes more and more fluid until it has the consistency of rather wet molasses," and "wets" copper, just as at room temperature, water will wet glass," was described by W. G. Housekeeper, of the research laboratories, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Western Electric Company. Three methods, he said, had been perfected for doing this, obviating the necessity of using platinum, at first thought necessary.

K. B. McEachron, following the address of Mr. Peek, also of the Pittsfield laboratory, told of two photographic methods developed to study the fractional-second discharge of lightning voltages. Among other speakers, H. B. Brooks, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., presented tentative specifications prepared by a subcommittee of the Institute for standardization of American electrical measuring instruments.

This afternoon inspection trips will go to the industrial lighting exhibit, Rogers Building, M. I. T., Boston, to Harvard, and to the Lynn General Electric Company. Professor Karapetoff is to repeat his demonstration of a device illustrating Einstein's theory at 5:30. The convention will conclude tomorrow with special trips.

## Kindergarten Orchestra Ready for Signal From Leader to Start



Alien Children Keep Close Watch on Director Frances Kosieska as She Raises Her Baton for the Opening

### LAXITY CHARGED BY DRY LEADERS

Springfield Alliance Dissatisfied With Police Methods

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29 (Special).—Lax enforcement of the dry law is charged by the Citizens' Alliance enforcement committee, which has forwarded a written complaint to the Police Commission with regard to the use of 32 new members recently added to the police force. It is alleged that these men are being employed to gather evidence against comparatively obscure violators, while proprietors of thriving saloons in operation since pre-prohibition days are entirely overlooked.

"We have positive evidence," says Roger Johnson, chairman of the committee, "that in a dozen old-time saloons in the downtown section intoxicating liquor is being sold openly. Superintendent Forgrave of the Anti-Saloon League, and leaders of the Citizens' Alliance, declare that, notwithstanding 66 liquor cases prosecuted at the recent sitting of the United States District Court here and 15 heard at the last session of the Superior Court, they are not satisfied with the work and omissions will be emphasized insistently until a better order prevails."

An investigation is being made here of failure to publish the names of physicians and druggists who are violating their liquor permit privileges.

### AMERICAN GARDEN CLUB ENDS MEETING

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29 (Special).—A Rhode Island clam bake, served last evening at the Newport Clam Bake Club at Easton's Point, ended the festivities of the Garden Club of America which has been holding its annual convention here during the last three days. The delegates are leaving in groups today for their homes.

The election of officers, one of the final acts of the convention, resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, New York; first vice-president, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.; second vice-president, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir, Va.; third vice-president, Mrs. Francis Kins, Alma, Mich.; fourth vice-president, Mrs. William A. Lockwood, New York; secretary, Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, New York; treasurer, Mrs. William Rand, New York; board of directors (for three years) Mrs. Joseph Cotton, Mrs. Robert C. Hill, Mrs. J. F. Welborn, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne and Mrs. Thomas S. Wheelwright.

### PLAYGROUNDS READY TO RECEIVE 1,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, June 29.—More than 1,000,000 children, youths and adults will gather at public playgrounds daily with the closing of schools throughout the United States this week, according to the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

In 1922, the average daily summer attendance at play centers in 429 cities was more than 1,114,000. This year the number will reach 1,250,000, it is estimated. The playgrounds are conducted by municipal recreation commissions, park departments, public schools or by other agencies. Many cities are now throwing open swimming pools to their citizens. Last year 180 cities reported 465 pools. One hundred and one communities reported 398 public baths and 127 announced that they had 223 bathing beaches. Streets were closed for children's play in 53 cities, 36 of them having these streets under supervision of play leaders.

**ESTHONIA ADOPTS FRANC**  
REVAL, June 2 (By Northern News Service).—The Reval Paevaleht announces that the Estonian Government has decided to adopt a new currency, of which the franc will be the unit. Of the Baltic republics, Latvia and Finland have already adopted the French monetary system.

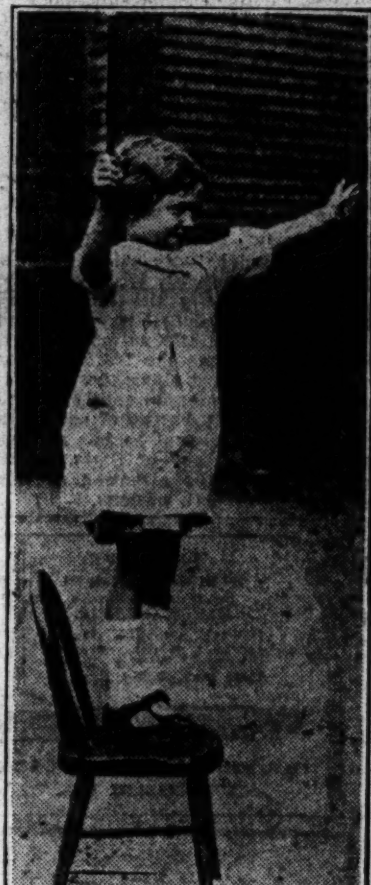
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### Alien Children Form Orchestra With Many Strange Instruments

Tom-Tom a Feature of Kindergarten Organization Which Is Being Taught Rhythm

SALEM, Mass., June 29 (Special).—"One, two, three, four." Thirty pairs of childish lips silently count the measure, thirty pairs of wide eyes eagerly watch the leader. A lift of the drum stick that serves as a baton, and the kindergarten orchestra of the Lynde School of this city begins the opening bars of "The Wooden Soldiers."

Bells and clappers, triangle and xylophone, drum and tom-tom and tambourine, each in its turn plays its part in the hands of the small musicians, while the piano sustains the air. Gayly the bells ring out, matching the merriment in the eyes of the players; soberly booms the base drum.



Frances Kosieska  
Leader of Salem School's Kindergarten Orchestra

In tune with the earnestness of the small boy in charge of it. All eyes watch the leader, five-year-old Frances Kosieska, who, from the vast elevation of a kindergarten chair, solemnly directs the music. And when the last bar is played a chorus of eager voices calls, "I stopped with the piano!"

"All instruments down," says the teacher, and reluctantly they are released. Here and there unwilling fingers refuse to loose their hold on a cherished tom-tom or tambourine, until a meaning but gentle "Don't you want to play again?" gets instant results.

**Poise of the Leader**  
The poise of the small leader, the almost blasé indifference with which she looks on while little difficulties among the players are adjusted, and the gravity with which she mounts the tiny chair would match the manner of a veteran director. Her brown

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### MARBLE MASONIC TEMPLE DESIGNED

Greater Providence Lodges Propose \$1,500,000 Building

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (Special).—Tentative plans for the erection of a Masonic Temple here at a cost to approximate \$1,500,000 have been made by a committee representing various Masonic bodies of Greater Providence, and it is expected that the work preliminary to financing and contracting for the building will begin soon. Reports on the project, held in abeyance when the United States entered the war, will shortly be taken up with the Masonic units for approval.

The present plan provides for a marble building on Capitol Hill, opposite on Francis Street, from the celebrated marble State House. The temple would have frontage on Francis, Brownell and Park streets, on land which has been acquired and held in the interest of the United Masonic lodges for several years. The temple would stand on the Francis Street side of the tract with an auditorium on the Brownell and Park Street portion to seal 2500 persons, a chapter room for 1000 persons, an asylum for commanderies with capacity of 1000, and lodge rooms for either 250 or 500 have been arranged for. A grand foyer with mezzanine floors for offices and a Masonic library have been arranged for by the architects.

A banquet room to accommodate 2000 persons, a chapter room for 1000 persons, an asylum for commanderies with capacity of 1000, and lodge rooms for either 250 or 500 have been arranged for. A grand foyer with mezzanine floors for offices and a Masonic library have been arranged for by the architects.

### ENGINEER DEFENDS RECLAMATION HEAD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (Special).—Retirement of Arthur F. Davis, as director of the Federal Reclamation Service, is protested by John R. Freeman, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and former vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who declares that the practical dismissal of Mr. Davis is a "public outrage" and that he knows of no other man who can conduct the bureau as efficiently and economically as Mr. Davis has during his long administration. Mr. Freeman said that Mr. Davis is undoubtedly one of the few men who are in government work purely through a desire to serve and not for financial gain.

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### COLLEGE HEADS' STATUS DEFINED

Dr. Hetszel Says They Are All Liberal or Conservative

DURHAM, N. H., June 29 (Special).—College presidents nowadays are either liberal or conservative, said Dr. H. D. Hetszel, president of New Hampshire University, in his address at the opening of the summer school. If they are liberal, he continued, they are called "radicals," and if conservatives "moderates." No provision seems to have been made for "an ordinary common sensible president," he declared.

Dr. Hetszel told the students of the summer school that it was a purpose of the college to produce a graduate who would feel the necessity of making a compensating contribution to society, which would establish a democracy devoted to merit, and in consequence would tolerate no artificial bars to educational effort. He warned the teachers against laying so much stress upon teaching methods that they would end themselves in danger of neglecting content.

The school enrollment this year is already larger than that of a year ago, and the student body contains school principals from all of the New England States, and is also principal of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts normal schools, from Boston University, from New Rochelle (N. Y.) College, from Dartmouth and Harvard. These first two weeks Prof. Philip W. L. Cox of the teachers' college of Columbia University, who is also principal of the Lincoln High School of New York City, is giving a special course in "The Organization of Extra-Curricular Activities of Secondary Schools."

### MAINE JUSTICE TO LEAVE BENCH

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29.—The resignations of Albert M. Spear of Gardiner as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine and Samuel T. Dana of Portland, State Forestry Commissioner, were received yesterday by Governor Baxter. It is probable that nominations of their successors will be made in time for confirmation by the Governor and Council on July 24.

Under an act passed by the last Legislature, Justice Spear will become an active retired justice on July 7. He was appointed in 1903 and has served since then, with the exception of two years during the administration of former Gov. Oakley C. Curtis. Commissioner Dana, who was appointed a year ago last April, resigned to become director of the forestry experiment station to be opened by Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

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## Aviation Leaders to Ascertain Best New England Air Routes

Capt. E. B. Lyon and Porter H. Adams Will Report on Prospective Sites for Landing Fields

Envisaging a network of airways between landing fields at advantageous places in New England, Capt. E. B. Lyon, air officer of the First Army Corps Area, and Porter H. Adams, vice-president of the National Aeronautic Association, will leave tomorrow on a trip through the northeastern group of states to ascertain the best possible sites for airports.

New Hampshire and Vermont will be given particular attention. Tentative routes to be studied include: Boston to Portland and Bangor; Boston to Albany; Boston to New York; Boston to Dixville North via Manchester, N. H., and Mount Washington; Boston to Burlington via Springfield, Vt.; New York to Hartford to Springfield, Mass., to Springfield, Vt., to Mount Washington to Bangor.

Several recent events in the air world have given stimulus to the development of commercial and passenger service and establishment of airplane ports of call in New England. The landing field at Jeffries Point in South Boston is nearing completion and planes have already landed on it. The opening this week of a passenger service between New York and Newport, R. I., clipping several hours from the train running time, has aroused interest in the possibilities of passenger service.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is taking an active part in the furthering of aviation in New England. A

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## HEAVY RECEIPTS OF HOGS CAUSE PRICE RECESSION

Cattle Demand Only Fairly Good—Grass Feds Neglected—Lambs Somewhat Lower

CHICAGO, June 29 (Special).—The unexpected large supply of hogs has turned the market in the buyers' favor. Some selected lights sold at \$7.25, compared with \$7.50 a week ago. Most of the good light and heavy are \$7.25 to \$7.50, with mixed at \$6.50 to \$7.00 and packing \$6.50. The quality is fairly good, the supply including a fair proportion of light weights. Receipts thus far this week are 30,000 heavier than for the corresponding part of last week.

Demand for cattle is only fairly good, and prices are steady for all steers ranging above the medium class. Prime heavy cattle are strong, the best selling around \$11.25, about 25 cents lower than a week ago. They are comparatively few sales about \$11, and many medium to good are taken at \$10.50 to \$10.90. Lightweight grass-fed cattle are neglected again, being steady to weak at \$8.50 to \$9.75.

Some common lightweight steers were bought at \$8 to \$8.50. Cows and heifers are steady, the demand being mainly for good qualities selling about \$7. Choice heifers are wanted at \$9 to \$10. A few fat heavy beef cows have been taken at \$7 to \$8.25. Calves are in better demand at \$9 to \$9.50 for desirable vealers.

Lambs are 25 to 50 cents lower than a week ago. Sorted lambs are quoted up to \$15.75, but most of the good quality sell around \$15.50, with plainer kinds at \$15 to \$15.40, and culls at \$9 to \$10. Packers are bringing in a large part of their supplies direct.

Thus far this week receipts have been unusually light, but the hot weather in the early part of the week modified the demand. Matured sheep are not in strong demand, but prices are steady for the limited number offered. Anything heavy is ignored. Good light-weight fat ewes are salable at \$5 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Yesterday's livestock market was characterized by irregularity, with cattle mostly steady, hogs lower, and sheep and lambs steady to strong.

Receipts, prices and conditions were: Cattle: Receipts, 9,000; uneven, generally steady; better grades matured steers, strong; medium and heavy, steady; catch as catch can basis; top matured steers, \$11.10; few loads, \$10.90 to \$11.50; bulk beef steers and yearlings, \$10.50 to \$11.50; grades beef cows and heifers, sluggish at \$10.50; extreme decline; bulk strong to \$10.50; lighter, \$9.50 to \$10.50; spots more; stockers and feeders, \$10 to \$10.50; bulk, \$9.50 to \$10.50; 400-bulk yearlings, \$9.50 to \$10.50; upward to \$10.75 to outsiders.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; uneven, 10 to 25c lower; few early sales sorted lights to shippers, \$12.50 to \$13.00; bulk good, \$12.50 to \$13.00; medium and heavy, \$12.50 to \$13.00; packing, mostly \$12.50 to \$13.00; desirable strong weight pigs, \$8.50 to \$9.50; lighter, \$8.50 to \$9.50; generally active; good and choice.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; generally active; good and choice, steady to strong; bulk best natives, around \$12.25; top, \$12.50; sheep steady; medium and heavy, \$12.50 to \$13.00; to killers, \$12.50 to \$13.00; breeders, \$12.50 to \$13.00; extreme heavies down.

**FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT**  
WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Federal reserve system statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	June 27, 1923	June 20, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$3,110,744	\$3,129,015
Total reserves	\$3,202,478	\$3,214,851
Liabilities		
Sec by gov't oblig.	\$33,297	\$32,723
All other	\$33,297	\$32,723
Bills bgt in open mkt.	\$20,225	\$20,716
Total bills on hand	\$79,158	\$83,817
Mem bank res acct.	\$187,650	\$187,650
F.R. notes actual circ.	\$2,226,954	\$2,222,352
Res to dep & note liab.	\$6,950	\$7,776

Ratios of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of June 27, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	June 27, 1923	June 20, 1923	June 27, 1922
Boston	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	85.1	87.6	83.3
Philadelphia	71.5	70.0	76.0
Cleveland	75.5	75.9	82.5
Richmond	58.7	58.1	76.4
Atlanta	75.5	75.9	82.5
Chicago	75.5	75.9	82.5
St. Louis	66.6	61.1	69.5
Minneapolis	65.8	62.6	69.0
Kansas City	55.9	51.9	63.7
Dallas	47.6	49.6	60.2
San Francisco	72.8	75.7	89.7
Total	74.9	71.6	77.5

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	June 27, 1923	June 20, 1923
Resources:		
Total gold reserves	\$270,530	\$254,640
Total reserves	\$276,679	\$271,892

Liabilities:

Sec by U.S. Gov't	20,712	20,225
All other bills disc.	27,630	34,142
Bills bgt in open mkt.	18,564	20,716
Total bills on hand	66,906	75,083
Mem bank res acct.	122,544	122,099
F.R. notes in ac circ.	216,027	214,195

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports as follows: Last week Total gold res., \$1,056,556.150; \$1,052,628.783. Total reserve, \$1,083,364.873; \$1,116,884.610. Bills discount: Sec by U.S. Gov't, 120,955.829; 105,381.384. All other bills disc., 30,371.963; 32,464.432. Bills bgt in open mkt., 42,711.116; 42,711.116. Fed res. in ac circ., \$37,713.122; \$47,828.930.

## DIAMOND MATCH.

TO CALL IN BONDS  
Directors of the Diamond Match Company have taken formal action, calling all its outstanding 7½ per cent debentures for payment on Nov. 1, 1923. The indenture under which these debentures were issued provides that notice of redemption shall be given not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days prior to the redemption date. The company will give notice of redemption in accordance with the foregoing provision of the indenture.

## NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show contracts awarded in the week ending June 26, 1923, as follows: In the corresponding period of 1922, they were \$7,971,000; in 1921, \$4,196,000.

## RESERVE BANK'S BUSINESS VIEWS

Conditions in Philadelphia District Declared Generally Good

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (Special).—A synopsis of business conditions in the third district issued by the Federal Reserve Bank today shows that demand is very generally from fair to good. Exceptions, which are classified as "poor," include bituminous coal, cotton goods, and yarns, heavy leather, silk goods, underwear, both heavy and light, and worsted goods.

More lines are reporting a sufficient supply of labor, including manufacturers of bricks, bituminous coal, floor coverings, leather goods, paints and worsted goods. In all lines wages are either unchanged or increased. The report notes that building permits decreased in May, and the demand for building materials is notably less than in April although operations are going ahead despite rising costs.

Iron and steel are not selling so well as they were a few weeks ago. An excellent demand for domestic pig iron, anthracite, as consumers are following the general advice to fill their bins and avoid all possible trouble through next winter.

According to the bank, the opinion is generally expressed that the present, but is favorable for business, and many firms are making plans for a more active buying movement in the late summer or early fall.

## OPERATIONS OF STEEL MILLS ARE ON LARGE SCALE

The Iron Age says: There has been some reduction in rolling mill output this week, particularly in sheets and tin plate, due to unseasonably hot weather, but buyers and sellers agree that, with but few exceptions, full shipments are made on contracts. Manufacturing buyers still hold their orders close to requirements, and are finding that some products are now made by mills. Shutdowns planned for July 1 affect a relatively small minority of producers, being only for necessary repairs. Most large companies will continue present scale of operations.

Ingot production on the whole, has not been materially affected by heat. Sheet and tin plate curtailments, which in Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts have run from 15 per cent to 30 per cent, are made up in part by larger outputs of other materials. Carnegie Steel Company's ingot output has been greater the past week than in the week preceding. The Illinois Steel Company's operations were at 95 per cent of capacity, indicating some mills are catching up on orders.

It is now possible to get bars in two or three weeks in the Pittsburgh district, as announced by W. Massey, general agent of the Union Pacific system lines.

## UNION PACIFIC CUTS WESTBOUND FREIGHT RATES

Substantial reductions in transcontinental westbound carload freight rates are announced by W. Massey, general agent of the Union Pacific system lines. While effective date of the new rates is not yet determined, publication is being proceeded with and tariffs will be issued as early as possible. The following commodities will be affected, all of which are manufactured largely in the New England States: Shoe dressing, machinery, paper board, wire springs, children's vehicles, road-making machinery, tin cups, roofing, air brake equipment, wooden handles, orchard heaters, and glue.

## EMPIRE GAS & FUEL'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Empire Gas & Fuel concern for the four months ended April 30, 1923 (including subsidiaries) reports gross earnings of \$15,899,853, compared with \$12,327,024 for the similar period of 1922; net earnings, including non-operating revenue, \$5,766,253, compared with \$3,971,046.

The balance available for charges, after minority and non-monetary companies' interest was \$5,638,737, compared with \$3,803,213 in 1922.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1923	1922	1921
May			
Operating revenue	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965
Operating expenses	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965
Operating income	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965
Net income	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965	\$11,484,965

## BEACON OIL COMPANY

Dividend of \$1.00 per share payable August 1, 1923, at the office of Kildner, Peabody & Co., Transfer Agents, to stockholders of record August 1, 1923.

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Andrew J. Frame

WISCONSIN'S grand old man of banking, Andrew J. Frame, chairman of the board of directors of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., was honored by being given the greatest ovation accorded to any speaker at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association in New York City last October. This came at the conclusion of his speech in the open forum conducted by the branch banking. Mr. Frame was selected to lead the opposition to branch banks because for 20 years he has fought vigorously all legislation favoring branch concentration. He won a notable victory for the element he represented, resolutions against branch banking "in any form" being adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Frame is known as an authority on the history of banking. He has devoted his life to a study of the currency problem and has written exhaustively on the subject. His high standing is attested by the recognition given his work by the Library of Congress. When in 1913 this institution issued a "Select List of References on the Monetary Question," covering pamphlets and other publications from authors of international repute, 20 were credited to him.

Mr. Frame always has been a militant champion of sound money and tested banking methods. He has addressed more than half of the state bankers' associations of the United States. Five times he has been a speaker at the conventions of the American Bankers' Association, and his voice has been heard at bankers' clubs, chambers of commerce, the New York City Forum, and at academies of political science.

Mr. Frame was chairman of a committee which drafted and succeeded in placing on the Wisconsin statute books a law that ended "wildcat" and other forms of unsound banking in his own State. In 19 years, through wise enforcement of this law, there occurred only three small bank failures in which depositors sustained a loss. For this invaluable contribution to the Commonwealth, Carroll College of Waukesha conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Born in a log cabin in Waukesha, by hard work he rose to the head of a bank with deposits of \$4,000,000, an institution that never suspended cash payments through the dark days of the panics of 1873, 1893 and 1907, and earned its slogan, "Stronger Than Ever."

## NEW HAVEN'S MAY EARNINGS BETTER

Net Railway Operating Income Gains \$269,000, the Best Since September—Charges Earned

The New Haven road's May earnings were better than those for the earlier months of the year, with a \$269,000 gain in net railway operating income to \$1,484,965, the largest balance for any month since last September. This means that the road in May for the second consecutive month more than earned fixed charges. May gross earnings at \$12,036,301 were the largest for any month since October, 1920, and came within less than \$400,000 of equaling the record of \$12,409,000 established in September, 1920. Outside of May this year and September, 1920, only one other month recorded more than \$12,000,000 of revenue—October, 1920, with \$12,865,000. New Haven's revenues, therefore, are running close to the record, despite the 10 per cent reduction in freight rates.

Freight revenues last month gained \$1,263,132 to \$6,554,924. That followed a \$1,523,000 increase in April and a \$445,000 gain in March. For the five months freight gross ran \$4,154,497 greater than the corresponding period in 1922. The ratio of expenses to gross is the lowest in many months. In May it required 77.5 per cent of revenues to cover expenses, a reduction of 2.7 per cent during the year, and comparing with a 77.8 per cent ratio in April. 80.3 per cent in March, 85.5 per cent in February, and 94.1 per cent in January.

The May debit balance for equipment rents was the lowest for any month this year at \$466,106. The April debit balance was \$641,715, compared with \$731,000 in March. For the five-month debit balance was \$3,013,895, as compared with only \$294,303 during the corresponding period of 1922. This large debit balance has been an important factor affecting net profits.

**RAILWAY EARNINGS**  
CANADIAN PACIFIC  
May: 1923 1922 Increase  
Operating revenue \$11,484,965 \$11,484,965  
Operating expenses 11,484,965 11,484,965  
Operating income 11,484,965 11,484,965  
Net income 11,484,965 11,484,965

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## EMPLOYMENT IS FAIRLY CONSTANT

Middle West Labor Conditions Good—Tendency of Wages Upward in Many Lines

CHICAGO, June 29.—Employment in manufacturing industries has remained fairly constant since the seasonal expansion that occurred during March, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. A tendency to advance wages is still apparent in many industries. In the lumber industry a large number of increases ranging from 2½ to 5 cents an hour were made in an effort to keep labor from drifting into other employment. Other increases amounting to 10 per cent were reported for brass foundries and paper mills and in several paint factories a similar bonus was granted temporarily. Many gains were also shown for stone, cement, metal and machinery workers.

Returns from 296 firms reporting to this bank show an increase of 3 per cent in employment and of 1.3 per cent in pay rolls during May. According to about four-fifths of these firms there was no change from the previous month in the total number of man-hours of work. Primary production of goods continued to show expansion, while manufactured products as a whole showed little change. The largest gains reported for the month were in the stone and cement and in the construction industries. Next to railway equipment, the heaviest decrease reported was for lumber and millwork where employment fell off 4.1 per cent but where the amount of pay rolls was kept up to the level of the previous month.

Reports from the free employment offices of Illinois show a slight increase since April in the ratio of applicants to number of positions available. The report from the Illinois Department of Labor, however, indicates little change in general employment conditions during May.

## WHEAT MARKET MOVES TOWARD A LOWER LEVEL

CHICAGO, June 29.—With weather ideal for the harvesting of winter wheat, and with growth conditions favorable for the spring crop, wheat tended downward in price today during the early dealings.

Opening prices, which ranged from ¼ to ½ cent lower, with September at \$1.02½@1.03½, and December \$1.05½@1.06½, were followed by a moderate additional decline. After opening at ¼¢ off to ¼¢ advance, September 77½@77¾, the corn market underwent a decided general sag.

Oats opened ¼¢ lower to ¼¢ gain, September 37½¢. Later, the market showed slight set-backs all around. Provisions were weak.

## EXPLAINS WHY SECURITIES DROP

Moody Says High Operating Costs and Politics the Reason

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part: The selling of stocks and bonds and the timidity of investors may well be attributed to high operating expenses and political uncertainties. Bond prices have lost the entire recovery made in the spring, are back to the lowest of the year, and are still sagging. The money market does not explain their heaviness; but the high and rising cost of doing business, and the corporation balance on the part of the politicians of both parties appears quite a sufficient explanation. So it is that securities are declining in face of general prosperity.

The meat packing business is now in a thriving condition. To be sure, meat prices as a whole have declined considerably since the first of the year; but the prices of meat animals have also declined. Hogs are now very cheap. In fact, the margin of difference between the average cost of animals and the average wholesale value of meat is now greater than at any time since 1919. Since the industry itself is all right, then, it is just as important for the investor to know the true situation as it is to know his street railway company.

## AMERICAN LOCKER ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the American Locker Company in Boston this week stockholders elected a board of the following 11 directors: E. R. Baldinger, president of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company, Pittsburgh; Daniel M. Clemson, formerly vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Works and one of the original partners of Mr. Carnegie; Augustine Davis, formerly of the Davis Bournaville, Acetylene Company, New York City; George C. Forrester, formerly general manager, Worthington Pump & Machinery Company; Arthur Hale of Washington, D. C.; Thomas H. Lewis, formerly vice-president and cashier, Anchor Savings Bank, Pittsburgh; De Witt D. V. Reilly, lawyer of New York City, of the firm of Reilly & Harrison; Curtis G. Metzler, lawyer, of Boston; Charles E. Schuette, of Pittsburgh, cashier, Western Savings Bank, Pittsburgh; Sidney Van Dusen, former president of the American Locker Company; George S. Pingree, of Boston, of the banking house of Pingree, Winans, Van Dusen, Inc., fiscal agents of the American Locker Company.

## BOSTON DUCK STOCK DIVIDEND

Boston Duck Company is to distribute \$500 additional shares of \$100 par stock as a 100 per cent stock dividend to holders of record June 20.

## CENTRAL PROFITS FOR MAY DOUBLE NET OF MAY, 1922

Gross Earnings Also Show Big Increase—Operating Expense Ratio Unusually Low

New York Central makes a remarkable exhibit of earnings for May, the gains in both gross and net in comparison with 1922 being larger than in any of the preceding months of this year, excellent as those were. The stock market, however, has remained impervious alike to the increase in the New York Central dividend rate to a 7 per cent basis and to the remarkably good record of earnings the system is making.

Current results fully justify the increase in the return to stockholders and the faith evidenced in the continuance of large earnings as far ahead as it is possible to see.

Gross earnings of New York Central, including Ohio Central lines, for May were \$38,183,544, an increase of \$10,717,258, or a full 39 per cent over May, 1922. This followed an April gain of \$10,176,763.

In spite of the tremendous increase in the volume of business—the level of freight rates being less than a year ago—New York Central has been able to hold down expenses. Operating expenses in May showed an increase of only \$4,554,083, or 20.9 per cent over May, 1922, and the ratio to gross was only 19.5 per cent, compared with 20.9 per cent in May last year. This is a remarkably low ratio, the best attained in a long time.

As a result of the big increase in gross and the very moderate proportion of operating expenses therein, the net operating income was considerably more than double that of May, 1922—\$5,542,850, compared with \$2,780,250.

The record for the five months ended May 31 is almost as good. Gross of \$175,530,786 for the period showed a gain of \$40,853,780 or 30.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1922, while net operating income was \$30,715,607, an increase of \$10,540,469 over the corresponding period of 1922. Naturally the proportion of expenses was somewhat higher, owing to more difficult conditions in January and February, but it was still very favorable.

Operating expenses for the period increased less than 25 per cent over the first five months of 1922, and the ratio to gross was 75 per cent, compared with 79.4 per cent last year. The result was a net operating income 52 per cent larger than in the first five months of 1922.

Last year New York Central earned the equivalent of \$7.70 a share on the \$268,000,000 stock outstanding at the close of the year exclusive of equities in undivided earnings of subsidiaries. The promise this year is for a balance fully twice as large.

## To The Public

A condensed statement of the demands upon which the present strike is based is as follows:

A reduction from 8 to 7 hours' work a day. As recess time of one-half hour is given, this would mean only 6½ hours of actual work a day.

A large increase in wages, which, together with the shorter hours, would mean an increase of nearly 50% in operators' wage expense.

We believe these demands are unreasonable and unwarranted for the following reasons:

1. The hours of work are already less than in comparable industries.

2. The present wages are the maximum war-time wages, no reductions having been made as in most other industries.

3. The general satisfaction with our wage and working conditions, as shown by a labor turnover of less than 16% a year, whereas, in general mercantile or manufacturing concerns, a labor turnover ranging from 50% to 100% is considered normal.

4. Long waiting lists of desirable applicants, and these without advertising.

5. Steady employment for 52 weeks in the year.

6. Annual vacations of two weeks with full pay.

7. In large offices lunches provided at cost of food and its preparation, the overhead cost being borne by the Company.

8. A Benefit Plan, provided without cost to employees, under which they are paid for time lost due to illness.

9. Operating rooms, recreation rooms and all other working conditions are of the best.

We believe the wages and working conditions of our employees, when measured by every reasonable standard, are eminently fair and just, and we ask the consideration of the public for any inconvenience which they may temporarily encounter during the steady restoration of service in the relatively small number of exchanges still affected by the strike.

## New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

GEORGE H. DRESSER, General Manager.



official minimum bank discount



ELIMINATION OF  
PUBLIC ACCOUNT  
IN STOCK MARKETDecline in Prices From the  
Year's High Level Is  
Substantial

NEW YORK, June 29.—Technical weakness is one of the most influential factors in the steady decline in stock values since late in March. This impairment of the market's internal structure resulted from the heavy buying of a speculative character, much of it poorly protected.

Record-breaking automobile production and steel output, unprecedented railway traffic and bank clearings proved strong influences in building up an outside at which professional attacks have been directed in the last three months.

Developments in the trade situation hold the longer future of the market in their power. But no matter what happens in this direction, it is obvious that the drastic shakeout resulting from the elimination of an over-crowded public account has created a technical situation which places prices in line for a substantial rally.

Earnings running up to 50 per cent of their current market value in the instances of Republic Iron &amp; Steel and Baltimore &amp; Ohio show why stocks have appealed so strongly this year to the general public. Other striking examples are Studebaker, with 1923 earnings estimated at \$30 a share; American Locomotive at \$40, Baldwin at \$38, New York Central at \$22, and Atchafalaya at \$20.

Stocks of this character have borne the brunt of recent selling pressure, indicating that bear operators found them too vulnerable because of the public interest in them.

The following table compares the 1923 high prices of several popular issues with Wednesday's closing figures and gives a per share estimate of 1923 earnings:

	Rate of	1923	1923
	close	high	earnings
U. S. Steel common	100 1/2	125 1/2	\$12.50
Studebaker	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$30.00
Baldwin	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$38.00
Amer. Locomotive	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$40.00
Pan-American	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$22.00
American Can	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Corn Products	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
U. S. Rubber	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Cuban-American Sugar	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Kelly Springfield	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Rep Iron & Steel	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$30.00
American Smelting	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$30.00
Southern Railway	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Wabash	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Baltimore & Ohio	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Pere Marquette	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Atchafalaya	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Ches & Ohio	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Delaware & Hudson	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
N. Y. Central	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$22.00
Union Pacific	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Norfolk & Western	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00
Norfolk Pacific	110 1/2	145 1/2	\$20.00

MANITOBA SELLS  
BONDS TO BANK  
AT HIGH PRICE

WINNIPEG, Man., June 24 (Special Correspondence).—The provincial government has sold \$1,000,000 one-year 5 per cent bonds to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The price received was 99-10, the highest figure obtained for securities of any Canadian Government in recent years. This issue is repayable with interest at 5 per cent a year in New York funds, and is for one year only. It will be used to repay a sterling issue falling due July 1.

Tenders were asked for an issue of \$3,500,000, but the remainder of \$2,500,000 was not sold. It was intended to meet capital expenditures, farm loan needs and part of the sterling issue. This issue was to be for 20 years, bearing interest at 5 per cent and repayable in Canadian dollars in New York funds. Provision was made in connection with the long-term flotation for the establishment of a sinking fund. The amount to be set aside was to be 1/2 of 1 per cent—all that is allowed by the provincial law governing the matter—for refunding the issue.

## DIVIDENDS

Plymouth Cordage Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable July 2 to stock of record July 2.

Phillips, Jones &amp; Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable July 2 to stock of record July 2.

Consolidated Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable July 31 to stock of record July 14.

Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 29 to stock of record June 29.

Exchange Trust Company, Boston, declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 28.

United States Fidelity declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, payable July 16 to stock of record June 28 and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 28.

American Glass declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 to stock of record July 2 to stock of record July 2.

Directors of Loew's Boston Theaters Company have authorized a dividend of 4 per cent, payable in preferred stock of the State Theater Company. Directors also authorized the purchase of additional preferred stock of the State Theater Company at 90 to enable the company to distribute the dividend which will be payable to stockholders of record July 2, as soon after the record date as possible.

Jersey Central Railroad declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable July 16 to stock of record July 11. The extra dividend is payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 10. The regular dividend of 2 per cent is the usual extra dividend at this period of the year.

Boston Consolidated Gas Company declared the regular 2 per cent on the common, payable July 16 to stock of record June 28, and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 28.

Beacon Oil declared a dividend of \$1.57 1/2 a share on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Citizens Gas Light Company of Quincy declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 29 to stock of record June 28.

Bush Terminal declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$2.50 on the common and \$3 on the preferred, both payable July 16 to stock of record July 9.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC REPORT

The Northern Pacific report to the New York Stock Exchange for three months ended March 31, 1923: Gross earnings, \$22,524,514; net after taxes, \$4,749,212; total income, \$1,792,205; interest, rentals etc., \$3,828,326; net income, \$363,878; dividends, \$3,100,000; deficit, \$2,136,122.

MEXICAN ISSUES  
STRONG ON THE  
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 28.—Mexican issues were strong on the stock exchange here today on reports that progress is being made toward the reorganization of the Government debt.

Glit-edge issues were steady. Dollar stocks were firmer on the improvement in the New York market. Home rails were easier.

Argentine rails were strong on hopes of coming dividends. French loans hardened. Kafirs were steady. Oils were better. Royal Dutch was 30, Shell Transport 3 13-16, and Mexican Eagle 1. Rubber issues sagged.

Industrials on the whole had a cheerful tone. Rio Tinto was 36 1/4; Hudson's Bay 5 1/2.

The markets generally presented a narrow appearance due to the usual week-end dullness.

AMERICAN CAR  
& FOUNDRY CO.  
ANNUAL REPORTBalance for Common Stock Is  
\$13.71 Compared With \$14.94  
in the Previous Year

The American Car &amp; Foundry Company for the year ended April 30, 1923, has a balance, after charges, federal taxes, and preferred dividends, of \$4,113,610, equal to \$13.71 a share on \$30,000,000 common stock, compared with \$4,483,319 or \$14.94 a share on the common in the preceding year.

The income account compares:

	1922	1923
Net earnings	\$10,632,652	\$9,051,721
Renewals	4,419,951	2,488,401
Sal. avail.	15,052,603	11,540,122
Preferred divs.	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	4,113,610	4,483,319
Accounts payable	3,600,000	3,600,000
Surplus	57,411	883,320
Pre surplus	36,159,838	36,276,568
Total surplus	36,159,838	36,159,838

After provision for federal taxes.

Renewals, replacement, repairs, new patterns, flasks, extraordinary improvements.

Balance Sheet Figures

The balance sheet as of April 30, 1923, compares:

	1922	1923
Cost prop.	\$72,758,547	\$72,301,696
Stock and bonds	5,526,721	5,764,050
Other assets	29,111,488	9,080,826
Mat. on hand	2,146,812	1,527,824
Govt securities	15,023,070	15,023,070
Accounts & bills pay.	5,536,611	6,811,338
Cash	130,113,249	120,885,232
Total	130,113,249	120,885,232

Preferred stock

Common stock

Prov. for fed. taxes

Acc. &amp; bills payable

Ins. reserve

Res. for imp. main, etc.

Divs. payable

Res. from com. div.

Other reserve

Surplus

Total

Remarks of President

W. H. Woodin, president, says, in part:

Buying by the railroads during the year has been in fair volume. The company begins its new year with an amount of business on its books comfortably in excess of that at the beginning of the preceding period, and there is every reason to believe that the business done during the year now current will be equal at least to that done during the year just closed.

Equipment buying during the year has been mainly domestic—there having been but little foreign business offered at prices and on credits to make it attractive. The company's miscellaneous business, as usual, has been sufficient in volume and satisfactory in results. The plants have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and their productive capacity has been increased.

The need of new equipment continues, and with the further development of the fairer public attitude toward the railroads referred to in the letter of June 19, the stockholders, the problem of financing its purchase should be less difficult of solution than it has been for some time past.

Company's Inventory

While the inventory of materials on hand shown on the general balance sheet is greater in money value than at the close of the preceding year, it is not proportionately greater in actual quantity. It is not in excess of the company's reasonable requirements, and substantially all of it will be absorbed in the completion of work in course or on order.

In the report of last year attention was called to the fact that "the company's resources in the way of investments are fluid and can readily be turned into cash to meet the demands of increased business." The demands of the year's business have necessitated the conversion into inventory and accounts and notes receivable of a large part of the item of United States Certificates of Indebtedness, Liberty Bonds, Victory Notes, and United States Treasury notes shown on the balance sheet of April 30, 1922.

The company enters upon its new year in sound financial condition and with its affairs in healthy and satisfactory shape.

SITUATION IN  
STERLING EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 29.—In reference to the weakness of sterling exchange in New York, there is doubt that the previous advance in British exchange was due in part to American purchases of British securities for the rise.

Since then there have been extensive realizations. In addition there has been a certain amount of British buying of dollar securities. Moreover, in view of the payment of British government interest to America, the decline in sterling cannot be considered remarkable.

TINPLATE CONCERN BUSY

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—The American Sheet &amp; Tube Company announced that its shipments for the first half of this year will exceed those of any previous first six months in its history by 2 or 3 per cent, not excepting the first half of 1919, which was the best record thus far.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD CO.

The Kellogg Switchboard Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports gross sales of \$5,685,323, compared with \$5,455,396 in 1921, and net income of \$603,284 after expenses, interest, inventory adjustment, federal tax, and other items, compared with \$464,877.

RUBBER CONCERNS  
CUT TIRE PRICES  
TO COMMON LEVEL

"Big Five" Meet Firestone's Reduction—Are Selling Now Little Above Low

The Big Five in the tire industry—Goodyear, Kelly-Springfield, Goodrich, United States and P. &amp; H.—have met the 10 per cent cut in tire prices announced by Firestone two weeks ago and placed tire prices on levels prevalent the first of the year.

The lateness of the spring selling season and heavy forward buying of tires the last three months of 1922 and the first quarter of this year, before the 10 per cent advance in prices in March, caused a heavy accumulation of stocks in dealers' hands, with the result that little actual business was done at the advanced prices, which were in effect only three months.

The margin of actual profit for the companies that can hold their share of the business will not, therefore, be greatly disturbed by the cut in prices.

Tire prices have declined since 1920 in proportion to the cost of raw materials entering into their manufacture. High wages still are paid to labor, but they have been offset to some degree by increased efficiency and larger output.

Tires are now selling only slightly above the lowest price at which they ever sold, and substantially below their high. To illustrate: A 32x4 cord sold in 1920 around \$55. In the fall of 1922 it was selling under \$30 and its present price is about \$31.

Cotton, not rubber, is the most important factor in the production of pneumatic rubber tires, and cotton fabrics have declined nearly 80 per cent since 1920.

When the above casing was selling at \$55 the price of carded Egyptian cotton fabric was \$2.60 a pound. In 1922 it was 62 cents a pound, which is around its present selling price. The price of crude rubber, which fluctuated between 40 and 68 cents a pound in 1920, reached 14 cents in 1922 and is now around 26 cents.

The following table shows current list prices on a standard line, compared with the March level and that of 1920, the high.

list prices on a standard line, compared with the March level and the level of 1920 the high:



**MERCHANTS & MINERS TRANS. CO.**  
 Pier 2, Northern Ave., Boston  
 Tel. Congress 6186  
 Also All Tourist Agents

**HOLLAND**  
**AMERICA LINE**  
**NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM**

Via Plymouth, Bonaire-sur-Mer

NEW AMSTERDAM	July 7	Aug. 11	Sept. 15
VERDAM	July 14	Aug. 18	Sept. 22
ROTTERDAM	July 21	Aug. 25	Sept. 29
VOLENDAM (new)	July 28	Sept. 1	Oct. 5
RYNDAM	Aug. 4	Sept. 8	Oct. 12



## HOTELS AND RESORTS—BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**BETHLEHEM 30 HOTELS**

**A JULY-FUL OF OUTDOOR RECREATION**

SPORTS GALORE in beautiful mountain environment. Clear air and wonderful scenery make tennis, golf, baseball, motor and horseback riding most enjoyable. Splendid 18-hole golf course. Live community with clubs, dancing, casino, and good movies. Thirty good hotels.

These are Members of Bethlehem Golf and Tennis Club:

THE ARLINGTON CENTRAL HOUSE  
COLUMBIA HOTEL  
HIGHLAND HOTEL

HILLSIDE INN  
MAPLEVIEW  
THE ALPINE  
THE STRAWBERRY HILL

THE SINGLAIR  
COLLEY INN  
TURNER'S TAVERN  
CLIFTON TERRACE

Write any of foregoing for free illustrated booklet, or Secretary  
BETHLEHEM HOTEL ASSOCIATION, BETHLEHEM, N. H.

**HOCORUA INN**

CHOCORUA, N. H.  
OVERLOOKING  
CHOCORUA LAKE  
in the heart of the  
Mountain Region

This well-appointed hotel is worthy of consideration for the summer outing.

Bathing, fishing, mountain climbing, tennis, garage. On main road to Bretton Woods. Booklet. A. B. ATWOOD, Prop.

**White Mountains**

**RUSSELL COTTAGES**

KEANSBRO, N. H.

Near Mt. Keansboro. NOW OPEN. Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good livery. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet. GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS**

**Iron Mountain House**

JACKSON, N. H. NOW OPEN

Its beautiful natural surroundings make it an ideal spot to spend the entire vacation. Its central location makes it the logical headquarters for tourists. Booklet by request. W. A. MESERVE, Prop.

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North Woodstock, N. H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS  
GOLF, TENNIS, ORCHESTRA

Noted cuisine. Steam heat, open fires, views unsurpassed. Garage. New radio recreation tower. Now Open. Golf course open and improved. Booklet M with Tour Map on Request. A. M. HATCHFIELD, Prop.

**Ben Mere Inn**

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

NOW OPEN

June in the Mountains is Delightful. Fishing Good This Summer. CONCERTS AND DANCING.

Write for booklet. LEWIS B. DUDLEY, Prop.  
Winter Hotel, Hotel Browne, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

**Eagle Hotel**

110 North Main Street  
CONCORD, N. H.

OLIVER J. PELREN, Mgr.  
(AMERICAN PLAN)

**MOUNT LOOKOUT HOUSE**

Contoocook, New Hampshire

NOW OPEN

FOR transient and permanent guests, in a good country hotel, well located, booklet and rates on request. W. C. CLIFFORD, Owner and Operator.

**Elmwood by the Merrimac**

BOSCAWEN, N. H.

A Quaint Old Stage Tavern, strictly modernized; electricity, telephone, etc., where one may see genuine old furniture and good surroundings and still enjoy the comforts of an up-to-date hotel. BEST HOME COOKING. 10 miles from Concord over good State Roads. On the Daniel Webster Highway. Automobile Parties Catered To. Chicken Dinners Sunday and Holidays.

**The Bellevue**

Intervale, White Mountains  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

A delightful place to spend the summer and just have a good time.

Golf, Tennis, and other Outdoor Sports  
Booklet on Request.

**Fairview Hotel**

Fairview, near No. Woodstock, N. H.  
SUMMER SPORTS

Beautiful views of 23 noted mountains can be seen from our piazzas.

One of the coolest and most delightful spots in New Hampshire

**BANK CONVENTION**

**HELD IN VICTORIA**

Premier Welcomes Association of State of Washington

VICTORIA, B. C., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—"No progress is possible without capital, the stored-up energy of labor," John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, told the Washington State Bankers' Association in welcoming its members to Victoria to commence their annual convention. "The thinking men of the country know well that the confiscation of wealth is impossible," Mr. Oliver asserted.

"My Government has often had to go to the money market, and has found the bankers of Washington State in competition with New York, and I want to express the appreciation of this Government of the fact that the west is beginning to finance itself. It was with a great deal of pleasure that I saw the Pacific coast competing in bidding for Pacific coast bonds."

"My experience has convinced me that the Government can never successfully take the place of private

## MASSACHUSETTS

**The New Central House**

TIP END OF CAPE COD

Provincetown, Mass.

NOW OPEN

The New Central House, one of the largest hotels in Provincetown, is the only hotel situated on the water's edge. A three-story piazza overlooks the historic Main St., while the triple balconies in the rear afford a perfect view of the beautiful Cape Cod harbor. The hotel is run on the American plan and every guest room is an outside room, all having air and sunbathing. For further information and booklet address  
FRANK E. POTTER, Proprietor

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Large, comfortable rooms; suites with bath; excellent table; garage accommodations.

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**OLD NATICK INN**

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THE HOUSE OF COMFORT

Ocean view. Clean sandy beach. Safe bathing. Boating and water sports. Excellent table. Private Bath.

ANNISQUAM, MASS.  
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You will enjoy the quiet charm of

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One day's run from Boston. One hour's run by train from New York or two hours by motor on Post Road.

ROOMS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, WITH PRIVATE BATH. TELEPHONE 463

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**The Heublein Hotel**

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Facing State Capitol Opposite Bismarck Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heublein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.

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Androscoggin Golf Links and Club House Nearby

On East Side Trunk Line Highway, and near Automobile Road to Summit Mt. Washington. Newly furnished, renovated and painted throughout. Homelike atmosphere. Mountain climbing over sea trails. Tennis Courts. Garage in connection. For circular and rates address C. A. CHANDLER.

**Mt. Madison House**

GORHAM, N. H.

**The Elmwood**

at Wolfeboro, N. H.

on Lake Winnepesaukee

Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Saddle Horses, Golf, Dancing. Rooms with running water. Suites with bath.

Famous for its Cuisine  
M. Olenia, chef, formerly of Parker House, Boston.

Send for Booklet  
Ann's Inn under same management.

**PITMAN HALL**

Intervale, N. H.

Beautifully situated amidst New Hampshire's scenic White Mts., amidst woods and brooks and hills and fields and all that tends to make an ideal surrounding for a happy vacation. All outdoor sports.

BOOKLET BY REQUEST

**The Ideal Tour**

1000 Miles Through New England's Scenic Wonderland

Route Book and Map on Application  
Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

ington in comparison with that of other States was distinctly favorable. Officers elected were: R. H. McCartney, cashier of the Security National Bank of Chicago, Wash., president; J. H. McCornack of Spokane, president of the Security State Bank at Palouse, vice-president; H. J. Maury, treasurer; William H. Davis, Spokane, secretary.

**PAPER MONEY FOR MEXICO**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—Silver certificates, similar to those used in the United States, will be issued by the Mexican Government in the near future, according to the Mexican consul here. Practically no paper money is used in Mexico now, and business is retarded in consequence. Deposits will be required of banks issuing certificates.

## MAINE

Welcome to Portland, Maine

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500 ROOMS  
PORTLAND MAINE

**Hotel Sachem**

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Centrally located, near Ocean and Beach. Rooms with or without bath. GARAGE ACCOMMODATIONS  
W. B. LITTLEFIELD

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Now open. 160 rooms, 60 with baths. Garage connected. Special attention to tourists. 68 miles from Boston via Newburyport. Turfpike. Musical entertainment by high-class artists.  
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Camp for Adults

References given and required. Country and washhouse combined. Abundance of home-cooked food. Screened tents and bungalows.

Illustrated Booklet  
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**York Beach Hotel**

YORK BEACH, ME.

Pleasantly located. Overlooking the ocean. Fishing, dancing, golf and tennis court. Home cooked food to satisfy your taste. Country and washhouse combined. Reasonable rates. Write for reservations. T. M. DIAS.

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For \$5.00 Per Day

You get a nice room for 24 hours. 5 good meals and free use of our piazza, tennis court and garden. New archery set, croquet grounds, hammocks, radio, piano, etc. Week-end with us over the 4th. Be cool beneath our 100 great trees and swim in historic Lake Massapequa. This is an ideal vacation hotel. 15 miles from Boston. Puck, chicken and steak dinners. SEND FOR BOOKLET

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Our rates are most reasonable and our location is everything to be desired. Our Famous Bread Chickens Served Every Night

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Half way down Cape Cod

240 acres of play ground. A mile of fine white sandy beach. Bathing at any time of the day. Ideal for motor and permanent guests. New garage. Plan your next night stop here.

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**The Tavern on the Moors**

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Golf, surf bathing, fishing, tennis, etc.

Large. Rates \$25 to \$50 a week.

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Always Delightfully Cool

FAMOUS YACHTING CENTRE

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Rates. American Plan, \$35 to \$50 per week. Booklet.

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Resort Section of New England

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CAMPBELL & HARRIS  
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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Open until Oct. 15. Elevation 1,400 feet. Golf, Tennis, Saddle Riding, Orchestra, Dancing, Concerts. Fireproof Garage. Management L. A. TWOROGGE

Winter Resort: Princeton Hotel, Bermuda.

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One of the finest locations on the North Shore; always cool. Four miles out to sea from Lynn. Fine boulevard.

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A few desirable rooms without bath available for July. Desirable rooms in the fine Colonial Houses nearby for long or short stays.

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Business and Professional Women

Two 2 Weeks Vacation in a Maine Camp

100 acres Maine woods and hills. Fee includes Horse Back Riding, swimming, canoeing, hiking, all night camping trips, riding instruction. No extra. Excellent food—milk, butter, eggs, vegetables from the farm. Not a summer hotel but private camp with limited enrollment specializing two weeks periods. Write for particulars. Mrs. Miss M. Armstrong, Director. CAMP NANWALL, Suite DC-3, 505 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

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Special Luncheon and Chicken Dinners

Luncheon Afternoon Tea

A few rooms with bath for particular people.

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At western entrance Jacob's Ladder route. GOLF

Tennis, Boating, Bathing. Moderate rates. Booklet and Road Map. S. G. PIERCE, Prop.

**The Metropolitan Hotel**

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Island of Martha's Vineyard

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Clean, sandy beaches and warm bathing. An ideal place for your vacation. \$21.00 to \$36.00 week; \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day.

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Orange, Mass.

**ON MOHAWK TRAIL**

Million dollar private house open for guests the year round.

Write for booklet.  
WHEELER MANSTON  
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"Our aim is hospitality"

**Plymouth Rock House**

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Overlooking Plymouth Rock and the Bay on water's edge

GOLF AND TENNIS NEAR BY

CLARK & RAMPSON  
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will find the downtown hotels operated by the J. R. Whipple Co. aptly suited as a headquarters while visiting the many points of interest.

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Tastefully appointed through, embodying refinement and comfort; but a few steps from Boston's leading theatres, shops and clubs.

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Successful business men have met their clients, friends and visitors here since 1838.

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A stone's throw from the scene of the Boston Massacre; conveniently situated in the centre of the business and financial district with a superior reputation for New England cooking.

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Equipment, service, atmosphere and rates make the Puritan one of the most homelike city hotels. Send for our booklet with its guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.

The refinement of home, and the atmosphere of a club. Open the year round for transient and permanent guests. Send for Illustrated Booklet

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Commonwealth Ave. and Beacon St.

A hotel of distinction and permanent or transient guests.

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A first class hotel; moderate rates. Visit the only roof garden 200 Rooms in Boston. 2.00 upward

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West to State House  
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A first class hotel; moderate rates. Visit the only roof garden 200 Rooms in Boston. 2.00 upward

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One of BOSTON'S Best Residential Hotels

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Unobstructed View of Charles River and Back Bay Park

Quiet and Attractive, Furnished or Unfurnished Suites for Permanent or Transient Occupancy at Moderate Rates. Dining Room Open Entire Year.

ALSO OPERATING  
Herbert G. Sammers

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ON THE OCEAN FRONT

North Scituate Beach, P. O. Minot, Mass.

18 Hole GOLF Course, Tennis, Safe Surf Bathing, Saddle Horses

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EUROPEAN PLAN

COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping District, Public Gardens and Back Bay Railway Station.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS

Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.

Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day, \$18, \$21 and \$24 per week.

NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.

GEO. B. STAVERS, Resident Manager

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EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue  
(Accommodations for 200 Guests)  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Tel. Back Bay 3043  
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Rooms with private bath for one person, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Nothing higher.

Weekly rate, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00. Nothing higher.

Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day. Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00. Nothing higher.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

Is within short distance of all Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

**Hotel Hemenway**

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No rooms without bath.

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## JOHNSTON WINS OVER RICHARDS

American Stars Battle Before the King and Queen—Score Is 6-4, 6-3, 7-5

### WIMBLEDON SINGLES CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Challenger
1877	S. W. Gore	W. Marshall
1878	P. F. Hadow	W. Marshall
1879	J. T. Hartley	V. St. Leger
1880	H. F. Lawford	V. St. Leger
1881	W. Renshaw	R. T. Richardson
1882	E. Renshaw	R. T. Richardson
1883	E. Renshaw	R. T. Richardson
1884	H. F. Lawford	E. Renshaw
1885	H. F. Lawford	E. Renshaw
1886	H. F. Lawford	E. Renshaw
1887	H. F. Lawford	E. Renshaw
1888	E. Renshaw	E. W. Lewis
1889	W. Renshaw	E. W. Lewis
1890	J. H. Hamilton	H. S. Barlow
1891	W. Baddeley	James Pim
1892	James Pim	E. W. Lewis
1893	James Pim	H. S. Mahoney
1894	W. Baddeley	E. W. Lewis
1895	W. Baddeley	E. W. Lewis
1896	H. S. Mahoney	E. W. Lewis
1897	R. P. Doherty	E. W. Lewis
1898	H. S. Mahoney	H. S. Mahoney
1899	A. W. Gore	H. S. Mahoney
1900	H. S. Mahoney	H. S. Mahoney
1901	A. W. Gore	C. P. Dixon
1902	H. L. Riney	M. J. G. Ritchie
1903	L. Riney	M. J. G. Ritchie
1904	L. Riney	M. J. G. Ritchie
1905	E. Brookes	M. J. G. Ritchie
1906	L. Riney	M. J. G. Ritchie
1907	E. Brookes	A. W. Gore
1908	A. W. Gore	H. L. Riney
1909	M. J. G. Ritchie	H. L. Riney
1910	A. F. Wilding	B. C. Wright
1911	A. F. Wilding	B. C. Wright
1912	A. F. Wilding	B. C. Wright
1913	A. F. Wilding	M. E. McLaughlin
1914	N. E. Brookes	E. W. Lewis
1915	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis
1916	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis
1917	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis
1918	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis
1919	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis
1920	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis
1921	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis
1922	E. W. Lewis	E. W. Lewis

WIMBLEDON, June 29 (AP)—Playing his most powerful game, W. M. Johnston, No. 2 in the American lawn tennis ranking list, decisively defeated Vincent Richards, the remarkable New York youth, on the Wimbledon grandstand court today, while England's King and Queen looked on.

Johnston's attack was most determined, and Richards' finished, but less powerful, game was unavailing against the Californian's terrific drive and all-around court generalship. The score was 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

By his victory Johnston put himself a long stride nearer the world's singles championship—the goal for which he is striving. The fortune of the draw made it necessary that one of the other of the two visiting stars should be eliminated. Johnston showed beyond doubt that he was the better qualified to carry on the American colors.

Richards, because of his youth and winning mannerisms, had the support of the majority of the vast crowd that packed the stadium and jammed all available standing space, but the winner was warmly cheered.

Richards put up a fine battle. With the score of the third set at 6-2 in Johnston's favor the New Yorker began a battle that was dazzling and forced the Californian to play with a slugging forehand with its low trajectory and accuracy which in the end settled the issue.

The committee arranged the schedule so that the star match should not start until after the arrival of the royal fans. Their Majesties, with Princess Mary and their entourage arrived at 3 o'clock. Every seat was filled and standing room was jammed when Richards and Johnston appeared. The weather was ideal, with a bright sun and soft breeze.

King George called the two Americans to the royal box, welcomed them and chatted a few moments before the start of the match.

Richards won the first point with a swift passing volley during an exchange of shots at the net and took the first game on his own service, at 4-2. Johnston took the second game after it had gone to deuce by drawing Richards to the corners and then putting over swift passing shots to the other side. Richards often came to the net for telling volleys.

The third game went to Richards, 4 points to 2. Johnston took the fourth at 4-1. Both were serving well, and the exchanges were fast and furious. Johnston broke through Richards' service to win the fifth game, 4 points to 1, and then won his own service, 4-2.

Richards took the seventh game at great speed, allowing Johnston only one point and finishing with a delicate volley after driving his opponent to a back corner. Johnston took the eighth at 4-2. Richards' service was strong in the ninth game to win it at 6 points to 4, but the latter came through on his own service and took the final game 6-4, clinching the first set at 6 games to 4.

The Californian started off the second set at top speed. Coming to the net he broke through Richards' service and allowed the New Yorker only two points. He won the second game by a like score. Richards took the third at 4-3, when Johnston netted two balls and twice drove out of bounds. Johnston took a fourth game at 6-4 and Richards, with a double fault, lost his own service in the fifth game.

Richards displayed the most brilliant volleying yet seen at Wimbledon in breaking through Johnston's service to win the sixth at 4-2. Then he took the seventh at love. Johnston

## Lipton Will Not Race for Cup Until 1925

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, England, June 29

In an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton by Henry J. Grandison regarding statements being circulated intimating the possibility of another America Cup contest next year, Sir Lipton stated that it is his intention to challenge again, but when asked if he purposed sending a challenge now for a contest next year, he replied, "No, a challenge will be sent next year for a contest in 1925."

Questions which he put to Mr. Grandison in regard to the selection of a designer, entirely discount the statements made in some quarters that Lipton and Nicholson are to collaborate in the production of the new boat. Such an arrangement, of course, is most impracticable. Such eminent designers have their own theories, and it is difficult to imagine how they could work successfully together. Sir Thomas stated that it was the ambition of his life to win the cup.

came back in the eighth to win at 5-3 and then, with fine placements and hard forehand drives which his opponent seemed unable to lift, took the ninth at 4-2 and the set at 6 games to 3.

The point score:

First Set	Second Set	Third Set
Johnston 6-4	Johnston 6-3	Johnston 7-5
Richards 4-6	Richards 3-6	Richards 5-7

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

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Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

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Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

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Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

Johnston 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Richards 4-6, 3-6, 5-7.

## WABASH LEADS AT END OF 18 HOLES

U. S. Public Links Finalists Are

Both New Yorkers

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29—Two New York public links golfers, one of them a former caddy and a chum of Eugene Sarason, United States open champion, reached the final round yesterday in the United States public links championship.

J. S. Whitman and Richard Walsh are the finalists. They are playing 36 holes for the title today over the Eastern Potomac Park course, where the championship tournament has been in progress for the last three days and Walsh was 5 up at the end of the first 18 holes.

In the semifinals yesterday Whitman won from R. J. McAuliffe of Buffalo on the nineteenth hole, after McAuliffe had missed a two-foot putt on the eighteenth to win the match.

Walsh won his semifinal from Joseph Coble of Philadelphia, by 2 up after being 2 down at the twelfth tee. The New York lad won the twelfth when Coble sliced to the rough, halved the next three and then won three on the edge of the green at the extra hole, while Whitman and Walsh each had 79.

McAuliffe had his match all but won on the eighteenth. He had been putting consistently, but his two-footer at the eighteenth hole was three inches wide of the cup. He took a 3 to 4 get down from the edge of the green at the extra hole, while Whitman's third shot was within six inches of the cup. When McAuliffe's putt for a 4 failed to drop, he conceded Whitman his putt.

McAuliffe made a 40-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the 125-yard thirteenth hole and then took three putts on the fourteenth to lose the hole. After Whitman had made a spectacular shot from behind the base of a tree.

Whitman, on the green from the tee at the seventeenth, missed a chance to square the match when he took three putts, after he had missed a six-footer for a half at the sixteenth. His putt on the eighteenth was a four-footer. Whitman at one time was a caddy at a New Jersey club with Sarason.

In the morning rounds, Whitman beat Harry Scharf, also of New York, 8 and 7; Walsh defeated John MacAndrew of Boston, 1 up; McAuliffe beat Frank Dolp of Portland, Ore., 1 up, and Coble won from R. F. Hamilton of Philadelphia, 1 up. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LINKS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

J. S. Whitman, New York, defeated Harry Scharf, New York, 8 and 7.

Richard Walsh, New York, defeated John MacAndrew, Boston, 1 up.

R. J. McAuliffe, Buffalo, defeated Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore., 1 up.

Joseph Coble, Philadelphia, defeated R. F. Hamilton, Philadelphia, 1 up.

Semifinal Round

J. S. Whitman defeated R. J. McAuliffe, 1 up (19 holes).

Richard Walsh defeated Joseph Coble, 2 up.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

New York 23 23 .500

Pittsburgh 23 23 .500

Cincinnati 23 23 .500

Brooklyn 23 23 .500

Philadelphia 23 23 .500

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 4, Boston 2.

Philadelphia 8, Brooklyn 7.

St. Louis 1, Chicago 0.

Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.

Brooklyn at Philadelphia (2 games).

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (2 games).

St. Louis at Chicago.

TENTH STRAIGHT FOR GIANTS

New York defeated Boston for the second straight time at Braves Field yesterday, thus bringing its streak of consecutive victories up to 10.

Scott, who had worked in the first innings of Wednesday's game, came back at the Braves again yesterday.

Inning pitched shutout ball, a line drive, his opponent, did not allow a Giant to reach first until one out in the fourth, but the champions captured the game in the seventh on three successive singles, a sacrifice fly and Capt. David Bancroft's two-base hit.

Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E

New York 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 12 10 0

Boston 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 3 8 2

Batteries—Scott and Snyder; Gowdy; Fillingim, Schaeffer and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Fillingim. Umpires—Phelan and Quigley. Time—1h. 45m.

PHILLIES WIN A GAME

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Philadelphia turned Brooklyn back in the second game of the series, scoring 6 runs in the seventh inning on a quintet of singles and a two-bagger by Wilbur Hubbell, which drove in the tying and winning tallies. Hubbell, who went into the box at the start of the sixth, had to retire in the ninth with two on base, but Jesse Winters stopped further scoring.

Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E

Philadelphia 6-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 16 10 0

Brooklyn 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 7 19 0

Batteries—Riney, Hubbell, Winters and Heinke; Dickerman, Umpires—Moran and Hart. Time—1h. 45m.

TONY IN SHUTOUT FORM

CHICAGO, June 28—Fred Toney pitched his first game since rejoining the Cardinals ranks and was practically unhit by the Chicago Cubs bowing by a score of 1 to 0. G. C. Alexander was in the box for Chicago, and ordinarily would have been entitled to the victory, as he allowed but six hits. M. J. Stock scored the only run.

Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E

St. Louis 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1 6 2

Chicago 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 2 14 0

Batteries—Toney and Alsmith; Alexander and O'Farrell. Umpires—Finerman, O'Day and McCormick. Time—1h. 32m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Won Lost P.C.

New Orleans 40 23 .635

Mobile 39 23 .625

Atlanta 39 23 .625

Nashville 37 22 .625

Memphis 36 24 .600

Birmingham 36 24 .600

Chattanooga 26 34 .435

Little Rock 25 34 .426

Memphis 6, Chattanooga 2.

Little Rock 7, Nashville 0.

Birmingham-New Orleans (postponed).

Atlanta-Mobile (postponed).

GILL SIGNS WITH CINCINNATI

WORCESTER, Mass., June 29—H. F. Gill of Brockton, left-handed pitcher for the Holy Cross College team, upon his graduation this month has signed a contract to play with the Cincinnati Reds. He will join the club in Pittsburgh.

## EASTERN HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Running water and long distance telephone in all rooms. Elevator. White Service.

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## WASHINGTON VARSITY CREW. CAPTURES ROWING HONORS

Pacific Coast Eight Wins Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta  
Championship for First Time

### INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING ASSO- CIATION REGATTA RESULTS

#### VARSITY EIGHTS—THREE MILES

University of Washington	14m. 31.5s.
Naval Academy	14m. 17.5s.
Columbia	14m. 14.5s.
Syracuse	14m. 14.5s.
Cornell	14m. 19.5s.
Pennsylvania	14m. 22.5s.

#### JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS—TWO MILES

Cornell	9m. 53s.
Columbia	9m. 57s.
Pennsylvania	10m. 3s.
FRESHMAN EIGHTS—TWO MILES	
Cornell	9m. 27 4-5s.
University of Washington	9m. 28s.
Syracuse	9m. 31s.
Pennsylvania	9m. 33s.
Columbia	9m. 38s.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 29 (AP).—The seat of the nation's rowing championship, through the efforts of a gallant crew that pulled purple and gold-tipped sweeps to victory yesterday in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's twenty-sixth regatta on the Hudson River, is moved from Annapolis on the east coast, to Seattle on the west.

A University of Washington eight defeated a previously unbeaten United States Naval Academy outfit, champions in 1921 and again in 1922, and four other crews of the east in a three-mile pull down a picturesque course and for the first time in regatta history rowing supremacy of the colleges lies west of the Mississippi.

This was Washington's fourth attempt to carry off the blue ribbon event. The Purple and Gold oarsmen finished third in 1913, fifth the next year, and returned again last year to force the Navy to a new course record to beat them.

Washington's victory, marked by one of the grittiest exhibitions in regatta history, ended the two-year regime of the naval academy, whose eight this season, in the opinion of rowing critics, failed to measure up to the standard of the victorious crews of 1921 and 1922.

The Middies employed a different sort of strategy this year; but it failed to offset the power of Washington's stalwarts. Instead of setting the pace from the start as its predecessor had done for two years, the Navy permitted first Columbia and then Washington to set a pace, holding their drive in reserve for the last mile. The Middies challenged, just as they had planned, and closed part of the gap that separated them from the smooth-rowing westerners as they entered the stretch; but Washington's stamina was sufficient to match that spurt.

Columbia's fast early pace proved their undoing and the crew were dangerous after the two-mile mark, barely lasting to nose out Syracuse for third place. Cornell and Pennsylvania never were factors.

Washington came very near to making it a double victory, their freshman eight losing by less than a foot to Cornell in a finish that will be remembered among the "most thrilling in regatta annals." For the first half of the race all five entrants in the first-year event staged a pretty struggle, but over the last half it was a duel between east and west, with the east triumphant by a margin so close that judges at the finish were divided upon the outcome, Cornell gaining the verdict by a 2-to-1 vote.

By that narrow margin of victory, Cornell kept intact its record of not falling to place a winner over the past 23 years of regatta history.

Junior varsity honors went to Syracuse University, which scored decisively over three rival crews. Cornell finished a length behind and had a similar advantage over Columbia, while University of Pennsylvania trailed two lengths further behind.

After a delay of over 15 minutes occasioned by a slight rain and choppy water the junior varsity eight-oared crews were off in smooth water at 4:30. The start was very fine with Cornell a shade advantage. In the first few hundred yards Cornell and Syracuse seemed to draw away slightly, with Pennsylvania third and Columbia fourth. Nearing the half mile Syracuse seemed to have a slight lead. Approaching the mile mark Syracuse led by a length with Columbia second, Cornell third and Pennsylvania last. The three last crews were almost even. At the mile Syracuse was a length ahead with Cornell and Columbia on even terms one length ahead of Pennsylvania. Cornell and Columbia pressed close on the leading Syracuse boat over the last half mile, but nearing the line Syracuse increased its stroke and spurred ahead, winning by a length. The other boats finished in the order named. The winning crew rowed as follows:

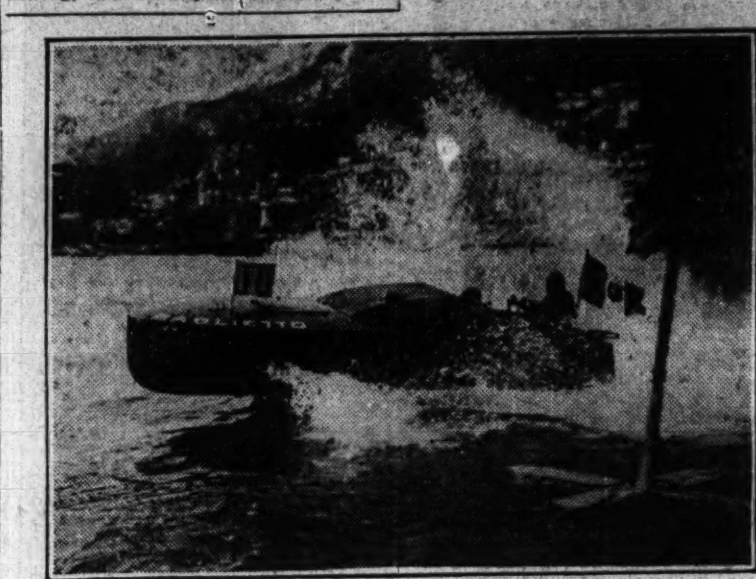
Syracuse Junior Varsity Eight—J. E. Gilday, bow; H. E. H. Jr., stroke; Olsen, No. 3; Stratton, No. 4; N. D. Lapham Jr., No. 5; M. C. Merrill, No. 6; E. T. Donahue, No. 7; C. W. Baltersperger, stroke; P. W. Ward, coxswain.

Although Washington seemed to get a slight jump on the other crews in the first start for the freshman eight-oared race, the second on the day's regatta program, something happened in their shell in the first half-dozen strokes that caused their captain to call for a fresh start. On the second start, Pennsylvania got away slightly in the lead, with Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and Washington in order named. As they neared the half-mile mark, Syracuse was leading, with Cornell, Pennsylvania and Washington nearly even, slightly behind the Orange, with Columbia a short bit behind. Approaching the bridge, Columbia and Pennsylvania were on even terms, with Washington and Cornell only feet behind and Syracuse less than half a length away. Passing the mile mark, Cornell led by a few feet, with Pennsylvania second, Washington third and Columbia and Syracuse fighting for fourth position. Nearing the mile and a half mark Washington drew up on Cornell, the other three crews continuing on almost even terms, a length behind the two leaders. The two leaders raced side by side from that point to within about 15 yards of the finish, when Cornell put up a brilliant spurt and won by inches.

from Washington. Syracuse finished third, a length behind the leaders; Pennsylvania was fourth, and Columbia fifth. The winning crew rowed as follows:

Cornell Freshman Eight—C. Russell, 2d bow; R. S. Sullivan, No. 2; E. L. Anderson, No. 3; J. A. Schaeffer, No. 4; S. T. Buckman, No. 5; E. W. Dyer, No. 6; E. T. Lane, No. 7; E. H. Emery, stroke; R. Aronson, coxswain.

With a barely perceptible drizzle falling, the varsity crews went into



Baglietto I, Winner of Prize at International Sporting Club, Monaco

position for the start of the big race. There was a light chopiness of the surface which was rippled just enough to disturb the usually placid waters of the middle Hudson. A gentle south-east wind put the contenders under an equal disadvantage, but they were off at 6:38, after two false starts. Nearing the first-mile mark it appeared as though Columbia had a slight advantage with Syracuse second, Navy third, Cornell, Washington and Pennsylvania in order. At the mile, Columbia led by a length and a half, with Navy and Washington even. Syracuse fourth, Cornell fifth and Pennsylvania last. Passing the mile Washington staged a spurt and came on nearly even terms with Columbia. Navy third and Cornell and Syracuse even, with Pennsylvania last. At the mile and a half it looks as though Washington had passed Columbia and Navy had lapped the Morningside Heights boat. Approaching the bridge Washington began to pull up on Columbia until they were on nearly even terms, with Navy third and Cornell and Syracuse fighting for fourth position, with Pennsylvania two lengths behind. At the two-mile mark Washington led by a full length with Columbia second, barely a quarter length ahead of Navy. Syracuse and Cornell were fighting hard for fourth position, Pennsylvania four lengths astern. At the two-and-a-half-mile mark Washington was leading by a short length with Navy second, Columbia third, Syracuse and Cornell still fighting for fourth, and Pennsylvania last. As they entered the last half mile the Navy in a great burst of speed pulled to even terms with Washington, but Washington pulled ahead in the last 100 yards. The winning crew rowed as follows:

Washington Varsity Eight—P. M. Tidmarsh, bow; Max Luft, No. 2; Charles Dunn, No. 3; E. G. Francis, No. 4; P. W. Spahn, No. 5; Capt. Samuel Shaw, No. 6; H. J. Dutton, No. 7; D. O. Walling, stroke; D. J. Grant, coxswain.

M. A. Wise '24 of Laconia, N. Y., was elected captain of the Syracuse crews for next year at a meeting of the Orange oarsmen following the race. He rowed at bow in the varsity eight.

W. H. Ferris '24 of Garden City, N. Y., bow on the varsity eight, was elected Columbia captain for 1924. E. J. Shanklin '24 of Lexington, Ky., was elected captain of the Naval Academy's crew for next year, and H. A. Medholt '24 of Philadelphia, who rowed No. 4 in Pennsylvania's junior varsity shell, was elected Quaker captain for 1924.

Prices vary according to the country in which the boats are built and also according to workmanship and finish, but a promising 1½ liter class hydroplane can be built for about \$2,500 in England and 14,000 francs in France. Up to now the only real competition in motor-boat racing between Europe and America has been in the races for the British international trophy—once better known as the Harcourt Cup—but it would nowadays cost at least \$20,000 to build a 40-footer to contest this trophy with any chance of success. Not a few prominent motor boating men in England doubt whether their country will ever be able to send a challenger out to America to try and recover the trophy from the custody of the Motor Boat Club of America and think that, if the proposal now being considered that a challenger should be built by subscription for a syndicate of yachtsmen does not come to fruition, the deed of gift will have to be altered to permit the trophy being raced for by less costly craft.

An acceptance of Signor Baglietto's challenge by America would be construed here as indicating an intention to adopt the class in the United States, and would help the development of two proposals which are now being considered: the organization of 1½ liter team races between British and American boats to be raced in the waters of either country alternately, no matter which won, and the establishment of a world's championship contest for the class which is being planned to start next year. The cost of transporting the boats is a vitally important question in international racing and, in this respect, a small hydroplane class has a great advantage; a 1½ liter racer fixed up for transport weighs only about 2000 pounds.

MISS SCHARMAN IS VICTOR

NEW CANAAN, Conn., June 29.—Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday afternoon defeated Miss Mayme Macdonald, Pacific coast singles champion, in the final round for the Connecticut women's singles tennis championship, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6. In the last set, Miss Macdonald four times came within a point of winning.

Even in the minors a team must have the pitching to win consistently, for down in the Class D Appalachian League the Bristol Club's entire infield and outfield has been batted for 300 yet the team has found it hard to keep within sight of the leaders.

J. F. Fournier's home run in the first inning of the Brooklyn-Philadelphia game was his fourth in six games. It scored Z. D. Wheeler, who was on first base.

THE New York Nationals have acquired a couple of likely looking college prospects in W. M. Huntzinger, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, and J. L. Leete of Amherst College. Both are pitchers. The new men will probably not be pressed into active service until September, when the player limit expires.

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## Italian Challenges U. S. to Three Races

Would Compete at Detroit—  
Hydroplane Racing Is Keen

LONDON, England, June 15 (Special Correspondence).—As a result of the adoption by European countries of small hydroplane classes of racing motor boats, with no other restriction than that the cylinder capacity of the engine do not exceed 1½ to three liters, as the case may be, European racing in future will be more closely akin to American racing than has ever been the case before. The new international classes were adopted at a motor boating convention, which took place in



Baglietto I, Winner of Prize at International Sporting Club, Monaco

Brussels, Belgium, at the end of September, last year. At the motor boat meet, held at Monte Carlo recently, five 1½ liter class hydroplanes from three different countries—France, Belgium and Italy—raced together for the first time and proved such a success that European motor boat racing men are now looking proudly westwards and wondering whether America can produce similar boats which can do better.

The fastest skimmer at Monaco attained the extraordinary speed of 32.08 knots (59½ kilometers or about 37 miles per hour) and the owner-designer-builder, Signor Bernardo Baglietto of Varazze, near Genoa, in Italy, is so justly proud of her achievements that he has sent a formal challenge to the Yachtsmen's Association of America—the governing body of motor boat racing in the United States—to run three 50-mile races against any comer at Detroit, Mich., in September, this year. The only proviso is that the cylinder capacity of his opponent's engine may not be greater than that allowed by the class rule, 1500 cubic centimeters or 91½ cubic inches (about) capacity. If the challenge be taken up, the ensuing races will be an added attraction to the meet planned for Detroit early in September, which will include the Gold Cup race and the 150-mile contest for the international sweepstakes.

Since 1919 there has been a very keen desire that motor boat racing relationships between European countries—especially England and America—should become closer than they were. Delegates from nine European countries were in agreement upon that point at the Brussels convention last fall and the fact that two hydroplane classes on American lines were adopted by them shows how real their desire was. It was not possible to adopt the popular American 151 cubic inch class because suitable motors are nowhere manufactured in Europe, but 1500 and 3000 cubic centimeters engines can be obtained in any country. These two classes therefore provide real opportunities for west and east to meet. Another factor in their favor, which will make for increased international competition, is their moderate first-cost and their equally moderate cost of upkeep.

Prices vary according to the country in which the boats are built and also according to workmanship and finish, but a promising 1½ liter class hydroplane can be built for about \$2,500 in England and 14,000 francs in France. Up to now the only real competition in motor-boat racing between Europe and America has been in the races for the British international trophy—once better known as the Harcourt Cup—but it would nowadays cost at least \$20,000 to build a 40-footer to contest this trophy with any chance of success. Not a few prominent motor boating men in England doubt whether their country will ever be able to send a challenger out to America to try and recover the trophy from the custody of the Motor Boat Club of America and think that, if the proposal now being considered that a challenger should be built by subscription for a syndicate of yachtsmen does not come to fruition, the deed of gift will have to be altered to permit the trophy being raced for by less costly craft.

An acceptance of Signor Baglietto's challenge by America would be construed here as indicating an intention to adopt the class in the United States, and would help the development of two proposals which are now being considered: the organization of 1½ liter team races between British and American boats to be raced in the waters of either country alternately, no matter which won, and the establishment of a world's championship contest for the class which is being planned to start next year. The cost of transporting the boats is a vitally important question in international racing and, in this respect, a small hydroplane class has a great advantage; a 1½ liter racer fixed up for transport weighs only about 2000 pounds.

MISS SCHARMAN IS VICTOR  
NEW CANAAN, Conn., June 29.—Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday afternoon defeated Miss Mayme Macdonald, Pacific coast singles champion, in the final round for the Connecticut women's singles tennis championship, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6. In the last set, Miss Macdonald four times came within a point of winning.

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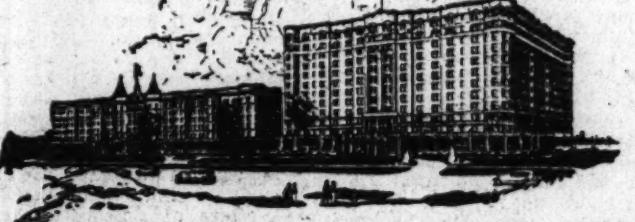
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Located at the Lake with every facility for comfort and amusement. In the heart of the North Shore business and amusement district. Rates \$2.50 per day—\$15.00 per week and up. An Unique Hotel. Chicago.  
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## FORTUNE OF DRAW IN THEIR FAVOR

Miss Collett and Miss Stirling Do  
Not Meet in the Semifinal

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29.—With the fortune of the draw in their favor, avoiding a meeting in the semifinal round this afternoon Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, member of the R. I. Country Club and U. S. woman's golf titleholder, and Miss A. W. Stirling of New York, Metropolitan champion and former national champion, were favorites today to tee off in the final round of the women's invitation tournament of the Buffalo Country Club course.

Miss Collett this afternoon is paired with Miss Anita Lithme, the only Chicago entrant to reach the semifinal of the four who survived the second round, and Miss Stirling is opposed to Miss Ada MacKenzie of Toronto, Canadian champion.

In defeating Mrs. Arnold Jackson yesterday Miss Stirling met with her stiffest opposition in the tournament. The metropolitan champion did the outward journey in a 39, reaching the turn with a card of 2 up against her opponent.

Coming in she faltered momentarily at the tenth, wood and irons failing to work with the precision that had marked her previous play. She steadied, however, and the match was won on the eleventh hole.

Miss Collett's defeat of Miss Dorothy Higbie of Chicago developed only mediocre play, the national champion holding her opponent 6 up at the turn, and the match carried only three more holes. The summary:

Miss A. W. Stirling, New York, defeated Mrs. Arnold Jackson, Greenwich, Conn., 4 and 3.  
Miss Ada MacKenzie, Toronto, defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 3 and 1.  
Miss Anita Lithme, Chicago, defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Chicago, 1 up (20 holes).  
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Miss Dorothy Higbie, Chicago, 4 and 5.

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Within 15 minutes of theatre and shopping district via motor bus and near-by car lines.

believing that he will repeat his performance of 1922, and thus retain the title of amateur singles sculling champion of the world. The American yesterday rowed over the new course of a mile and a quarter.

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An Ideal Summer Resort Situated at  
PAW PAW LAKE, MICH.  
ON THE WATER'S EDGE  
THE LAKE SHORE is modern, high-class and electrically lighted. Excellent table and service—chicken dinners served daily.

Private Bathing Beach, Free Garage Service, Served Porches, Wonderful Shade, Dancing Pavilion nearby.

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Rates: \$2.50 up, Single  
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## A City, Contemporary With Rome, Found Beneath a Ceylon Jungle

OF THE buried cities of Ceylon, the most fully excavated to date is Anuradhapura. Not that excavation can be said to be at all complete, but at the present stage startling facts are revealed.

Here was an ancient city, a contemporary of Rome, which for extent quite dwarfs it. "Road-centering Rome" was built on seven small hills—Anuradhapura's splendid structures cover an area at least 16 miles square. At least for neither the outer city walls nor its exact boundaries have as yet been determined. Decipherable "Asoka" characters place its founding as a royal city at 437 B. C.; its desertion as such did not take place until late in the ninth century.

Twelve hundred years of pulsance, of luxury, of splendid architecture—and yet the western world knows of it nothing. Attacked by the jungle the moment the nightfres of civilization flickered out, like the vast ruins of Aztec culture in Yucatan, its place is as legendary, its wonders as mythical as Ilum, Troy, or pent-up Utiqa.

### The Valley Today

Today one walks through the valley of Anuradhapura as though through a fine old English wood. Pastured cattle keep a lawnlike floor beneath stately live oaks, banyans, teak and ficus trees. Monkeys, parrots and endless sorts of smaller feathered jewels pass forever above you. Clinging rattan, air-ferns, orchids, draping mosses far aloft yield only a dusky half-light along the pathways.

Throughout the 256 square miles of this parklike domain, now interspersed with marble bathing pools, now overtopped by soaring dagobas, stand—and also lie—unnumbered thousands of square stone columns, unique to that far-off period of Ceylon. The characteristic feature of Indian architecture is obviously the massy pillar (varying in cross section as it rises) crowded, profusely carved with a minute attention to detail. Of Egyptian, the lotus, the column and the colossal half relief figure. Of Greek, the four "telamones," perfect columns and the lofty pediment. Of Arabic, the "moorish" arch, dome and minaret. Of Chinese, curving roofs, ornamental roof-trees, and upward piled stories, progressively recessive to the top. Of Japanese the wooden building in modified Chinese style, heavily lacquered and gilded. Of ancient Ceylon the unique feature is the vertical-standing, square monolith, square-capitalized (if capitalized at all, which is not common) in rows supporting a superstructure which has disappeared from knowledge. These monoliths of every grith and height are everywhere here, springing from wide marble platforms, or embedded in the soil; once supporting canopies

or upper floors; they present a feature the most casual visitor cannot fail to find impressive. And remember, they are hand hewn, man handled monoliths; though much smaller than those used by the Egyptians. The "Brasen Palace" (erected about 160 B. C.) had 1600 pillars supporting the second story.

The structures so made appear to have been mainly for two uses—as monasteries and their adjuncts, and as precincts of royalty. Indeed, it seems as if the wide range of Anuradhapura had been given over to the highly active, recently introduced Buddhism as a sort of spiritual exposition ground, a national Acropolis and Chautauqua together, in the glory and learning of which royalty, semi-defined, had a natural place.

### Huge Dagobas

The royal establishment had many elaborate bathing "tanks" (a Sanskrit word) round about, and there were many others of a ritual nature scattered throughout the city. These uncanopied, al fresco, some of them yet holding water, have been excavated by scores, their ancient splendor easily discernible. Another of the particular features of this vanished civilization, of this buried metropolis, is a half-dozen sky-scraping dagobas. Four are of tremendous size; the Abhayagiriya having a height of probably 280 feet and a base diameter of 352 feet. A dagoba is a memorial structure (solid usually, occasionally also a reliquary) inspired somehow by Buddhism; is generally conical, and is found of a characteristic type in each country—becoming the well-known pagoda in China and Japan.

The Abhayagiriya dagoba around which spreads a pavement eight acres in area, has been calculated by an authority as requiring bricks sufficient "to have built a wall 10 feet high from London to Edinburgh."

The "moonstone" of Ceylon is not a "precious stone"—until its quaint creation has made it so. These so-called moonstones are of granite, serving as the ground step at the bottom of a flight of stairs. They are semicircular with a flat side from three to six feet long, carved in concentric circles showing animal processions, scrolls, and the like. They are found nowhere else outside Ceylon. Anuradhapura has several of Ceylon's few remaining stones.

One of the most interesting of these granite half-moons marks the gate to the most sacred of all Bo Trees—one of Anuradhapura's greatest attractions for pilgrims. It is a tree, an impressive to stand beneath "the oldest historical tree in existence," as it undoubtedly is, and muse upon philosophies, ancient and modern; to build a bridge of poplar wood back across the centuries to Buddha Gautama himself, the wanderer who this tree has meant to aspiring humanity.

## The Yiddish Press in America

ONE of the curious and significant American phenomena is the vast native Yiddish press developed within the last four decades. Using an alien language that for centuries was despised and called a jargon, written by men who at first took no pride in their medium but regarded it as a low means to a high end, read by a public unused to newspapers and for a long time utterly uninterested in news, this Yiddish press has nevertheless so forged ahead that today it has become one of the potent agencies making for a newer and better America.

Yiddish as a language has its origins in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the Jews migrating from Germany to Poland took with them their middle high German speech. As a literature it has almost its beginning in the middle of the last century, when of a sudden Jews began to see how poignantly the woes of the Pale could be expressed in the queer language that had developed there. As a press it is hardly more than half a century old, and most of those years it has been in the United States. It was not until 1889 that the Yiddish Directory began to register the number of Yiddish periodicals in the United States, and then it could mention only six. In 1922 there were 41! Beginning with a modest hand distribution in the 80's, the circulation has increased until now it is well over 1,000,000. Robert E. Parks, who is probably the authority on the immigrant newspapers, has said that the Yiddish press presents the most nearly perfect press in America today.

**Dilemmas at the Start**

The earliest Yiddish papers in the United States were little more than Hebrew characters. They failed to flourish largely because they truckled to a public without loyalty to the mamme loshon, the "mother tongue." It was a distinctly conservative public and was largely of three strata: Old World pietists who, although they spoke in Yiddish, thought and read in Hebrew; New World "alrightniks," climbing cloak-and-suit manufacturers who, although they thought in Yiddish, tried to speak and read in English; and no-world plodders, patient traders and processors who, although they knew no language other than Yiddish, read not even that. A Yiddish press among such folk was, of course, doomed, and those old-school writers who were swept over with the first tides of the exodus soon found themselves distressingly superfluous in the new country.

It was not until a profound unrest manifested itself in America, and a less docile and contented public arose, that Yiddish began to flourish as a written language. Not until the 80's, when the industrial disaffection

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and for "bourgeoisie" the term "rich people"; he indulged in the glaring headlines, the occasionally salacious details, the vitriolic comment of yellow journalism, resorting to all manner of tricks in order to catch the ear of the reader.

The majority conservative of these papers are varied. Some are Socialistic, Anarchistic, and Communist; most of them now, however, are conservative or even reactionary. The Forward still contributes all its profits to the Socialist cause, and like the older American newspapers is still interested more in preaching a gospel than in advertising lingerie sales or makes of new automobiles. And the gospel is no narrow doctrine or crabbed theory, but rather a whole criticism of life. These journals have given to the humble presser and button-hole hand not merely a native literature, but with it a dignity and an awareness of his importance in the world.

Some would say that the highest contribution of the Yiddish press is the Yiddish literature it has encouraged and made possible, a literature that is being translated into many tongues, and that is having its effect upon the drama and fiction particularly of Germany and America.

There is, however, still a second, significant contribution made by the Yiddish press in America, and that is through its effect upon immigrant Jewry. Those journals have raised up a generation with an understanding of the fundamentals of true democracy and liberty, and have thus given to America new citizens worthy of acceptance. Those newspapers have shown art and beauty to a people living in penury and ugliness; they have given understanding to the ignorant, spirit to the downcast, and life to the crushed. It is well to remember when you see your neighbor in the subway reading his queerly printed Yiddish paper, that he is reading material which if translated into English might be accepted by the Atlantic Monthly or the Century! So that when the historian of the future comes to evaluate the factors that are helping create the New America, whereof we dream, the humble Yiddish press will not be counted unworthy of mention.

Men like Kobrin, Asch, Pinski, Opatoanu, Jehosash, Jonah Rosenfeld, Nigler and Morris Rosenfeld have produced literature of which few of our minor English poets or writers would be ashamed—yet they have produced it directly for a newspaper public. It is a refreshing experience to one who reads the English press, to open a Yiddish newspaper and discover in it verse, short stories of an analytical type, serials of the starkest realism, delicate sonnets and lyrics, scholarly translations of ancient Bible commentaries.

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## The New Hostess at 10 Downing Street

NO. 10, Downing Street, the official home of the British Prime Minister, is to have a new chateaufort. With the accession of Mr. Stanley Baldwin to the highest office under the Crown, he automatically "moved" to No. 10, and his wife and family go with him. Mrs. Baldwin has been described as a sensible, capable Englishwoman, possessed of a pleasing smile and a gracious manner. She is credited with having "strong" opinions on many subjects, but she has steered clear of politics because, as she says, she always realized that the wife of a politician was supposed to be expressing her husband's opinion, and she was not prepared to commit Mr. Baldwin to her views on matters that greatly interested her.

The mother of four daughters (three of them married) and two sons, Mrs. Baldwin has long reigned as mistress of a happy home. Since the war she has tackled the service problem by setting up a school for domestic training.

In No. 10, next door to the house where she has lived as the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, she will find herself in a house more than 200 years old, which has been inhabited by successive prime ministers and their wives. Lady Beaconsfield was there during her husband's first premiership, the milliner's apprentice who became the wife of a great prime minister, a woman gifted with a volubility that swept away his melancholy humors. To her succeeded Mrs. Gladstone, who dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand, but found her chief occupation in shadowing and shepherding the Grand Old Man, as though he were a grand old baby. The story goes that a friend who visited Gladstone on important political business looked up in alarm as he heard the rustling of a silk dress

## The Friendly London of the Early Morning

THERE is a London which few Londoners have ever seen. Yet it is worth recommending to overseas visitors. It is London in the early morning.

Get into the train with the early Londoner at Shepherd's Bush at 6 a. m. He greets several other Londoners. There is a girl to whom everybody says: "Nice morning!" That in itself is not like Londoners. But these early workers have a fellow-feeling; they are akin to the others who have been called by an alarm clock. They are with the people who live the same kind of lives as they do. They share a sense of possession; they London seems to "belong" to the only people who are awake, even as the train runs for them.

### Sheep in the Street

Sheep were being driven down Kingsway, a sheep-dog barking at their heels; there was no roar of traffic to drown the song of birds. The Strand was clear of omnibuses, and a real country smell was wafted down Southampton Street from Covent Garden Market. Everyone was awake there, busy and cheerful. Mingling with the Londoners were the rosy-cheeked growers from the country. There was a bloom on the asparagus, and the cucumbers were very green and stiff. A hum of conversation came from "Pea-shelling Alley" where 20 women were shelling peas at great speed for the hotels. A veritable carpet of pods was at their feet.

The flowers were clear of the overflow into the street, the beauty of the blossoms contrasting strangely with the shabby people who handled them. But the real shawl women were there, carrying masses of flowers in their arms or their aprons. Bundles of grasses brought memories of the fields, but the rest of the market resembled a flower show. Masses of pink and blue hydrangeas filled one corner, red and pink geraniums another, huge bunches of red peonies caught the eye, delicate lilies lay in boxes, and a delicate scent told of roses.

The great daily cleaning of London was in progress in the Strand. But it was a homely business. A cleaner who had finished, was brushing his own boots.

### Architecture Revealed

It was the time to see the architecture of London. No traffic interrupted the view of St. Paul's. The dome rose in a misty sunniness, and clean-swept Ludgate Hill seemed a fitting approach to it. Through a window on the south side the sun threw the reflection of a colored window on the other side, in a golden glow. St. Paul stood high on its column in the sunshine with no quickly passing omnibus to cut the vision of him suddenly in two. Even the army of postmen, with letter bags on their backs, pouring forth from the general post office, was picturesque.

It was a London without hurry. People seemed to be "putting-in" time. A policeman studied men's clothing in a shop window in Fleet Street, and a worker read the morning paper on the steps of St. Paul's. More than a dozen girl clerks, who had come to the city with cheap workmen's tickets, waited in All Hallows' Church until their offices should open. In Liverpool Street Station the seats were filled with women knitting and men reading.

By 8 a. m., however, Liverpool Street Station began to pour out the better known Londoners—girls in bright dresses, young men with flowers in their button holes. By 8:15, straphanging had begun in the tubes—and London was herself again.

John Wanamaker  
Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK

WANAMAKER SHOPS FOR MEN



You Can Keep Cool This Summer!

The wise man will not swelter this year and fume at the weather. He will keep cool and comfortable, and at the same time look as well-dressed as usual. For the wise man will come to Wanamaker's and equip himself from our great stocks of hot-weather clothing.

Tropical worsteds may strike his eye and his fancy. Tailored to hold their shape fit so long as the fabric lasts, they are yet most moderately priced.

Palm Beach Suits, \$18.  
Mohair Suits, \$20 to \$27.50.  
Tropical Worsteds, \$25 to \$50.  
Linen Coats, \$14.50.  
Linen Knickers, \$5 to \$8.50.  
Knitted Sports Coats, \$18.50.  
Blue Flannel Coats, \$20.

Flannel Trousers, \$10 to \$15.—Imported and Domestic.  
Imported striped Flannel Trousers, \$12.50 to \$15.  
Plain gray and striped gray Flannel Trousers, Imported and Domestic, \$11 to \$15.

Street floor, New Building

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### AMUSEMENTS

#### NEW YORK

GEO. COHAN Theatre, 47 St. Ave. 8:30  
M. Louie, F. Weber, Presenters

ADRIENNE  
THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION  
WITH VIVIANNE SEGAL  
BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CABLE

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42nd St. Ave. 8:10  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
In the New American Song and Dance Show

"Little Nelly Kelly"  
JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7th HEAVEN  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44 St. Ave. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

"So This Is London"  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

SAM Harris Theatre, 42 St. W. of 7th St. 8:15  
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:10

OWEN DAVIS Theatre, 42 St. W. of 7th St. 8:15  
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:10

ICEBOUND  
GAIETY Theatre, 42 St. W. of 7th St. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CYRIL MAUDE  
"AREN'T WE ALL"  
TIMES SQUARE Theatre, 42 St. W. of 7th St. 8:15  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE FOOL  
TIMES SQUARE Theatre, 42 St. W. of 7th St. 8:15  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

AMUSEMENTS

#### NEW YORK

Empire Theatre, 40th St. and 5th Ave. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

BRADY IN ZANDER  
The Great American Picture at Last

"The Covered Wagon"  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze

CRITERION Theatre, 14th St. and 5th Ave. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

MERTON OF THE MOVIES  
WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH  
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

LAURETTE TAYLOR in "SWEET NELL"  
EQUITY 48th St. Theatre, Bryant St. 8:15  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2:30

SELWYN Theatre, W. 42nd St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Helen of Troy, New York  
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—Herald.

Belmont Theatre, 116 St. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30  
H. B. Warner in "You and I"  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

### AMUSEMENTS

#### BOSTON

FILM EPIC OF AMERICA  
"The Covered Wagon"  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze

MAJESTIC Theatre, Downtown Crossing  
Today 2:15  
Tonight 8:15

Pop. Mats. 50c, 1st. Eves. 50c, 1st. \$1.00  
"Most wonderful picture I have ever seen."—Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

PROVINCETOWN  
Pilgrim's First Landing  
100 Miles Round Trip to Cape Cod  
Large, Wireless Equipped Steamship  
DOROTHY BRADFORD

Fare—Round Trip \$2.00. One Way \$1.75.  
Leaves Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., DAILY,  
8:30 a. m. Sundays and Holidays, 10 a. m.  
Daylight Saving Time. State Rooms. Re-  
freshments. Orchestra.

CHICAGO  
WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily  
The Covered Wagon  
Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats  
reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

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## AMERICAN CLUB FINDS NEW HOME

Women's Club in London Takes  
Over House of 'Sir Edgar  
Speyer in Mayfair

*Special from Monitor Bureau.*  
LONDON, June 14.—Since its inception in 1916 the American Women's Club has proved so successful it finds its present premises altogether too small for its membership and inadequate for its many activities. It has, therefore, entered into an arrangement to take over the house belonging to Sir Edgar Speyer, 46 Grosvenor Street, Mayfair. At present, and until the new premises are ready, the club is housed at 41 Herford Street, Park Lane.

**Objects of the Club**  
Here a representative of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed the president on the objects and activities of the American Women's Club in London. The club has for its main object the promotion of social intercourse between American women in Great Britain and Europe, and the bringing together of women engaged in literary, artistic, and philanthropic pursuits.

The Society of American Women in London was founded in 1899, its membership being composed of American women who, of foreign parentage, were born in America and lived there until the age of 21; but honorary members are admitted, if distinguished persons. The main objects of the society and club are obtained by their activities expressed in what are termed a study circle, and a current events circle, meetings of which are regularly held at the club. At these reunions, members or distinguished visitors give addresses, or read papers, or recitals, or open discussions on matters of English, American, or European interest.

A typical meeting of the study circle was that when Sir Charles Wakefield, who lately went to the United States on behalf of the Sulgrave Institution, to present memorial statues to certain American cities, told the club about his American visit.

**Provision for Students**  
A somewhat unusual and charming feature of the club is the admission, at specially low rates, of young American women studying art, music, literature and the drama. Further, there is a junior membership for unmarried relatives of members.

With regard to the new club premises Mrs. Curtis Brown said that Sir Edgar Speyer's house was a wonderful acquisition and would provide a fitting center for the club's work. When decorated and furnished, they would have it one of the most beautiful clubhouses in London. In addition to all the usual club rooms, library, offices etc., the new house will contain 25 bedrooms for the accommodation of members wishing to live in the club, and for visitors from the United States and other countries. The club is a social center for American women in London, to keep them in touch with the homeland. Thus, members of women's clubs in the United States are allowed temporary membership, and their presence is reciprocated by American clubs.

## First Night View of Birmingham Will Not Readily Be Forgotten

Chimney Stacks Belch Dense Smoke, and Furnaces Shoot  
Shafts of Light Across the Darkness

BIRMINGHAM, June 16 (Special Correspondence).—The average Londoner is prone to observe that "it is better to be a lamp-post in the Strand than a monument in Liverpool or Birmingham." The "monument" in either city is rarely ready to agree with him. On the contrary the provincial magazine visiting London is usually disposed to remind him that Birmingham is longer than his business compass him and should comparisons arise between the merits of the provinces and the metropolis he is ready to denounce all capital cities as mere haunts of idleness and pleasure or the refuge of politicians.

Approached at night, through its network of outskirts, the first impressions of Birmingham will not readily be forgotten. On either side of the railway loom roofs and chimneys stacks belching smoke into the sky, while now and then a furnace shoots crimson breath into the blackness which seems more dense by contrast. They are the steel, iron, and chemical works, sleepless watchers over the city, and here already is the keystone of Birmingham, its people and their lives. Seen in the daylight, these vast straggling suburbs lose much of their awe-inspiring dignity. They are gray with an unrelieved grayness, and, a sordid, with waste patches here and there beneath the shadows of grim buildings. The people in the streets move slowly but with a doggedness, and their faces bear the stamp of toil.

Making one's way by the main thoroughfares toward the center of the town, a stranger must be struck at once by the difference between these people and country-folk or Londoners. They have not the shrewd witicism or humor of the cockney, nor are they so smooth-tongued and pleasant as the southerner, though often more reliable.

In this little world of self-made men they have built a university, and the great fan-shaped building of red brick with gray rounded domes stands up in a setting of carnations on the outskirts of one of the residential suburbs. The tall clock tower can be seen for miles. This university seems the great symbol of hope for the generations growing and those yet to come. Since the university draws a great proportion of its students from the secondary schools, it is small wonder

## MOVING LONDON SILVER MARKET TO NEW YORK TO BE ADVOCATED

Pan-American Producers to Meet in Reno, Nev., in  
August—Export Association to Be Outlined

By FRANK WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, June 28.—To transfer control of the world's silver market from London to the United States is one of the primary purposes of a Pan-American conference on silver to be held at Reno, Nev., in August. The conference will be held under the official auspices of the Gold and Silver Investigating Commission appointed by the United States Senate on the last day of the late Congress.

The chairman of the commission is Senator L. Oddie (R), Senator from Nevada. The other members of the senatorial commission are Senators Thomas J. Walsh (D) of Montana, Thomas Sterling (D) of South Dakota, R. F. Wagner (D) of Nevada, and Frank R. Gooding (R) of Idaho.

Formation of a Silver Export Association and formulation of plans for vigorous representation of silver interests in Congress on Farm Bloc lines will also be discussed at Reno. All of the silver-producing states of North, Central and South America will participate in the meeting, which is the first attempt ever made to league them for common action. Not all of them may favor the idea of detroning London as the world's silver center. Vast amounts of British capital are invested in North and South American mines.

**Production in the Americas**  
"The three Americas of the western hemisphere," said Senator Oddie to this writer, "produce 90 per cent of the world's annual output of 175,000,000 or 200,000,000 ounces of silver." He added:

Mexico, the United States and Canada, in the order named, mine the lion's share, which exceeds 150,000,000 ounces. Central and South America between them, with an output of roughly 16,000,000 ounces, produce almost as much as Europe and Asia combined. It is because of this overwhelming American predominance in the silver industry that it is desired to make New York, instead of London, the center where prices are fixed.

London since time immemorial has regulated the silver market with automatic authority. A few bankers in Threadneedle Street, like the great firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., come together every morning and arbitrarily say what the world price of silver for the next 24 hours shall be. It is fixed by their word, and, presumably, whenever occasion demands, in British interests. That is not unnatural, or even reprehensible, as long as the silver producers of the world care to tolerate London's domination. If there are valid reasons for the perpetuation of British control of the silver market, they will probably be advanced at the Reno conference. There certainly will be proposals that the American republics shall take in hand, in a spirit of self-determination, the regulation of an industry in which they are the main factors.

**"Bimetallism" Not an Issue**

Senator Oddie is at great pains to make plain that the Reno meeting in no wise contemplates a propaganda either at home or abroad for "bimetallism." He insists there is no "16-to-1 business" in the conference. He insists that the meeting is for the man and forebushes that sentiment

der that great stress is laid upon general education.

That the Repertory Theater has made a self-supporting proposition is certainly a matter for sincere congratulation, and Americans will doubtless associate it with the production of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," and Rutland Boughton's "Immortal Hour." The first sight, however, of the rather insignificant building squeezed up between shops in a tram-laden back street is something of a surprise, but the production of the play is a splendid achievement, and the struggle that has been responsible for associating poets with garrets. Of its musical reputation, too, the city is not a little proud.

In further support of this artistic strain in its citizens Birmingham boasts also an Art Gallery of no mean quality, strongest, perhaps, in its Pre-Raphaelite representatives, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown and Holman Hunt.

Beyond the difficulty of the laborious and ill-connected transport of Birmingham, which somewhat dims the "lamp-post" from the Strand or Fifth Avenue, when he finds himself confronted with nothing more rapid than trams, there is the difficulty of spending his leisure evenings. Theaters are few, and few indeed for the stranger who, having finished a day's business, is thrown upon the city's resources for his amusement. There is one other setting, but this needs the stimulus of a great occasion, perhaps the visit of royalty to this home of solid conservatism. The streets are packed with awing humanity, each unit of which is pressing and crowding for a more prominent position. This is their day, their chance, even the chance of their city, and they want the most out of it. Then comes the longed-for moment—a motor car traveling slowly, yet all too fast for their interested eyes. An immense cheer breaks, rolls, and possesses them; they will show royalty that Birmingham can cheer—the man clinging half balanced on the railing is symbolic of the others. His unemotional face is alight with eagerness. Birmingham, Birmingham is his thought. Birmingham, his city, visited by this representative of the Empire because its great factories are the heart of it.

## RUSSIAN TRADE ENTICES CAPITAL

Barter as Method of Trading  
Falls Into Disuse While Banks  
Are Again Being Established

MOSCOW, June 28 (Special Correspondence).—Since the abandonment of rigid Communism in the spring of 1921, private capital has been slowly but steadily flowing into Russian trade and industry. One now finds many stock companies, organized for trading purposes with joint participation by state and private capital. A description of one of these companies may give an idea of the basis on which much of Russia's internal business is being done.

The Russian-Bokharan Trading Corporation was organized a few months ago, with a capital of 1,000,000 gold rubles. Five thousand shares were issued of 200 rubles each, held in equal quantities by the Russian Government, the Bokharan Government and a group of private capitalists. The corporation carries on its business quite free from state interference, the Government, through its representatives on the board of directors, merely checking up on its work at the end of each year.

**Ordinary Business Methods**  
The corporation follows ordinary business lines, buying as cheaply and selling as dearly as market conditions permit. So far it has been chiefly occupied with the export of the manufactured products of Russia for the raw materials of Central Asia. It sends its representatives into the remote villages of Turkestan and Bokhara and buys up the stocks of raw material which have been accumulating in these regions during the years of civil war and commercial stagnation.

The corporation exports from Russia clothing, hardware, glass and sugar, getting in exchange cotton, skins, furs, hides and licorice root. Most of the trade is now carried on by money, rather than by barter, and the activities of the corporation are financed by the State Bank and by some of the private banks which have sprung up for Russia in response to the reviving needs of the country's reviving trade and industry.

The corporation is also interested in foreign trade. It has already collected for export over 300,000 pounds of licorice root, which are stored in Petrograd. It operates, of course, under the Russian laws, securing export licenses from the Commissariat for Foreign Trade. In its dealings with outside firms it can be represented either by the foreign trade delegations of the Soviet Government or by its own agents.

The commercial director of the company emphasized its need of new capital for further developments and the favorable possibilities which American investors might find in the enterprise. He said:

**More Business Expected**  
Our present capital is sufficient for our first year's operations. Our experience so far has been favorable, and we expect to show a profitable balance sheet at the end of the year. But we look forward to a great development of our business in the future. Central Asia is a mine of untapped resources, and there are infinite possibilities of trade expansion there. Then, during the years of civil war and general unsettlement, there was very little hunting or trapping in the center of the empire. The wilder districts are simply overrun with animals, which sometimes are a pest and even a menace to the natives. There is an excellent market for fur trade in Bokhara and Turkestan. Our capital is too limited to permit us to do all the things we would like to do; we are seeking for additional capital in Russia at the present time. Co-operation with foreign capital, I think, could be arranged on terms

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AT



# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Summer Clothes for Winter Furniture

AT MENTION of the word "slip covers" our memories of the old-fashioned, slipper-shaped, brown Holland bags of our childhood days. We recall the breathless awe with which we slipped through rooms swathed from ceiling to floor. The marble Venus, which we were warned not to touch, became a mysterious mound of white nothing; grandfather's portrait hid itself in stolid chagrin behind a canopy of covers. All semblance of the comfort and cheer we had known in the winter disappeared, and we fled quickly out of the house into the welcome brightness and color of the noontide, leaving the gloom of indoors behind us.

Today we do not bury our furniture and decorations beneath such trappings. We rejoice in an array of color as refreshing and gay as our own summer frocks. Who has not known the charm of the winter house newly dressed for summer days, with its crisp organdie or cool, transparent silken draperies; its furnishings inviting and restful in their happy, well-fitting slip covers, and here and there the radiance of freshly plucked garden flowers?

The modern slip cover is above all else practical, in that it protects the winter silks and velours from dust and the ravages of the summer sun, but it has a distinct advantage over the old type of cover, because it contributes to the decorative scheme of things and transforms at little expense our winter home into something new and altogether delightful.

Tolles de Jouy, plain or striped linens and gayly-flowered chintzes, mercerized repps and sunfast materials offer a great variety to the housewife who wishes to make her own slip covers.

If covering all the furniture in a room, however, it is not wise to confine oneself entirely to flowered or figured fabrics. An occasional chair covered with plain material gives a pleasing and restful contrast.

### How to Make Slip Covers

The successful slip cover must, first of all, fit well; otherwise it soon becomes misshapen and dowdy. The making of slip covers bears much the same relation to decoration that the tailoring of a suit does to millinery's toilet. Not only must it be cut correctly, but care must be given to the details of fitting and finishing; the seams need to be stitched absolutely straight and the corners turned with accurate precision. If flounces are applied, they must hang straight and the pleats be exactly the same width and evenly spaced to insure freedom from a dubious homemade look.

The surest way of arriving at accurate results is to lay the material on the furniture, fitting it as carefully as a dressmaker fits a gown, pinning together and allowing enough for seams; and then when a perfect fit has been achieved, cutting the material according to this pattern. With an upholstered chair or sofa, allow four or five inches on either side and in the back to tuck in. If the material is figured, the motif should be centered and the designs of the fabric point upward.

For a sofa of ordinary size, about 11 or 12 yards of plain 50-inch material is required; while printed fabrics call for about 13 yards. This yardage

includes the pleats or gathered ruffles around the bottom. The ruffle, of an inch and a half of the floor. If pleated, allow about three times the length of the space the ruffle is to occupy, and if gathered allow about 2½ times. If the seams are bound with either self or contrasting material, three-quarters of a yard of 50-inch material will be required, or one yard of 36-inch.

### Wooden Chair Uncovered

It is no longer the custom to cover the frame of a wooden chair. A slip cover for the seat and one for that portion of the back which may be upholstered are all that are necessary, and look dignified and appropriate. The seat cover can be made with a plain, tight-fitting piece having a strip around the bottom, long enough to

cover the seat frame, either cut straight or scalloped around the bottom and bound or pleated. The cover should snap together in the back with overlapping flaps at either side, or else be left open over each leg and laced with a cord finished with a tassel or painted wooden ball.

The cover for the back should slip neatly over the top of the chair and may be slit up the back and fastened with snaps, to facilitate removal.

It sometimes happens that the housewife does not wish to remove the heavy winter draperies. These, too, may be covered with what are known as curtain bags. These should be made to hang loosely over the winter curtains, and carefully closed at the top to keep out the dust. They may be made of any plain, close-meshed material or of chintz to match the principal upholstered slip covering.

## Smart English Sports Clothes

Special Correspondence

A FEW years ago it would hardly have been thought possible to have a sports costume that would be equally suitable and smart for morning town wear, but such is now the case, for modern tennis and golf clothes can be so well patterned and made that they are as smart as a skirt and jumper in Bouclé, the latest novelty in knitted materials. This new tricot resembles somewhat a loosely woven crepe. A short coat goes with the skirt, and can be worn for golf if required. The costume illustrated white silk, with the monogram embroidered in brown silk. The white straw hat is lined and trimmed with brown velvet ribbon.

This season neat three-piece costumes are worn more than usual. If in tricot, they consist mostly of coat, skirt and jumper. The collar and cuffs of the coat may be finished with suede applied to the tricot by means of silk embroidery in which a silver or gold thread is introduced. Plain costumes show a pattern jumper of Fair Isle tricot. These are in a light wool with woven patterns, and the skirt has the pattern carried out in colored silks in machine embroidery. A white silk suit looks well with these jumpers, but for serious tennis all white is preferred by most players. The original Fair Isle jumper may be worn with a pleated skirt in one of the thin woolen materials.

### Simplicity the Keynote

One learns from experience the value of the washing dress, either of silk or cotton. If a silk dress is required, crepe de chine or striped washing silk in the gayest colors may be chosen. A dress in the former material looks well with colored hemstitching. For instance, a cream silk may be stitched in blue, and have a waistband in the same color, or another white dress with a pattern of colored embroidery edging the short sleeves and outlining the pockets and shows a line of buttons from neck to hem, the buttons and buttonholes expressed in some color that appears on the embroidery. Cotton-crepe canvas also looks well with colored embroidery, and is suitable for cross-stitch embroidery in Russian colorings, which style is popular. A dress

in striped material will have as its sole decoration—hanger cuffs and collar. Simplicity is the keynote of the average dress today, so simple it is, indeed, that to evolve it is not always so easy an affair as would at first appear.

The really athletic girl, however, will probably reject any dress that the ground that the only thing suit-



A Sports Costume Suitable Also for Morning Town-Wear

This Jumper is Fashioned in Bouclé, the Latest Novelty in Knitted Materials. Which Resembles a Loosely Woven Crepe. The Costume is Developed in White, with a Brown Monogram, and Shows Brown Facing and Ribbon on the White Hat.

able for tennis is a skirt and sweater, and it is doubtful if she will be persuaded to avail herself of a new notion—that of adding a muslin collar and cuffs to the sweater. The collar may be fastened with a neat ribbon perhaps.

### Wraps for Country Wear

The choice between patterned or plain material is a difficult one. One is confronted this season with patterned velour de laine or plain kasha cloth of a woolly variety. A circular cloak in the latter material may have a collar worked in shaded wool that gives the effect of a bright flower garden, or another cloak or coat will have an entirely plain exterior, showing a gayly-patterned lining in wool marocain, which looks well with all white.

## Those Who Read May Run

The season of sheer stockings has become a 12-month season, and sheer stockings carry no guarantee. One has not been dismayed when, in response to a sudden movement, there occurs an inaudible crack, a sense of unwelcome expansion and a mental picture of a scampering run of gossamer threads?

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## An English Woman Designs Period Furniture for a New Period

MANY important ventures have been developed by women from very small beginnings. Through an unforeseen happening, Mrs. Betty Joel became one of the few women designers of furniture and the story of her enterprise is interesting.

Mrs. Joel is a daughter of Sir James Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., LL.D., for many years Governor of Westchester, and a great Chinese scholar, so it came

and makes them so unostentatious. The "Token" furniture, as it has been named, gives, on the contrary, a remarkably quiet, restful impression. The furniture is all handmade, and a high standard of workmanship is maintained.

"My idea has been to follow the standard which prevailed in the classic period of furniture-making before machinery was introduced," said Mrs. Joel. "All the joints, for instance, are made like this," and she showed a model of a mortised and tenoned joint in which glue was employed only as a packing, and another model of a joint such as is found in cheap, machine-made furniture, with a couple of dowel pins glued in, which does not afford anything like the strength and durability of the better-made joint.

### Favorite Woods

Although special orders are carried out in mahogany or plain oak, the characteristic Token furniture is made of a mixture of well-seasoned teak and flowered oak. In "flowered" oak the wood is cut from the center to the outer rim of the logs in slices which produce very lovely grain markings. In many cases panels of this beautiful wood are framed in the dark teak.

"I have my own home paneled in teak bound in oak," said Mrs. Joel. "and I found out my mistake. It looks much better to have the frame of the dark teak and panels of the oak. Teak is very durable because it has such a lot of natural oil in it, and we very often use ship's teak when we can get it because it is so beautifully seasoned. It needs only polishing with linseed oil and then it will not mark even if a jug of hot water is put down on it. For the bottoms of drawers we use three-ply wood. You will notice that the bottoms of old drawers are made of solid pieces of wood with the grain going all one way. The result is that in course of time they split, but this should not happen with three-ply wood, which is very strong because the grain of the three layers used in its construction runs in different directions."

In a delightful chest of drawers the frame was of dark teak, the drawers of flowered oak fitted with handles made of blocks of teak with a curved under part. It was raised well off the floor on graceful taper legs. The top part had plate glass let in, covering a light oak panel, with a deep border of teak. There was not a single unnecessary ridge to collect dirt. The very handles were of the easiest possible shape to dust, and the fact that the chest was raised on legs, leaving well above the ground made it an easy matter to run a mop underneath.

To go with this was a bed of which the ends consisted of double panels of flowered oak set in a wide teak margin. The head and foot were the same height, so that when the bed stands against a wall it has the effect of a divan, a great advantage in these days of bed-sitting rooms.

The dressing table problem was solved in an original way. "When I started my cottage," said Mrs. Joel, "I had no proper dressing table and had to use a low occasional

table. This I found very convenient, and so I designed the low dressing table that you see to stand by a long cheval glass, for every woman needs a long glass. The table has a drawer running right through so that it can be opened from either side. This is provided with a glass bottom which is easily kept clean and fitted with sliding divisions for holding hairpins and so on. Of course a low table like this is new and people are conservative, but women who have tried it are very pleased with it."

The cheval mirror is original and artistic in design, with supports in front holding electric torchlights that are switched on from the back of the mirror. There is a low stool which just fits in between the supports, and when it is pulled out and anyone is seated on it in front of the mirror the torches come just in the right position to give a good light for arranging the hair.

Stools of a similar description, with teak legs and closely woven cane seats framed in oak, are made instead of chairs to go with a dining table in oak and oak of simple and solid construction.

"I had them for the little dining room in my cottage," explained their designer, "because they can be slipped under the table out of the way. We do not undertake chairs at present except a few reading chairs, but a firm in Scotland is prepared to make chairs to my designs if I require them. I hope that in time we shall make our own."

Another piece of sitting-room furniture was a sideboard with pedestal cupboard on each side and a couple of drawers in the middle. The cupboard had sliding glass shelves which come out for cleaning. There was also a very delightful bureau with abundant space inside for storing papers and a couple of long drawers below. The way in which a drawer runs is of course always one of the tests of good workmanship, and it required only a touch on one of the handles of these long drawers for it to glide in and out with the greatest ease. The bureau has a good broad top, leaving plenty of room for jars of flowers or books.

"I have always wanted to do something," Mrs. Joel said. "My ambition is to make furniture with some of Mr. Rowley's beautiful pictures in colored woods let in as panels."

Every piece of furniture, Mrs. Joel informed her visitor, is turned out under her personal supervision and is signed and dated. It is her aim to establish a "period" style of furniture to meet the needs of this labor-saving age.

## Storage for Vegetables

A small family often buys more vegetables than can be used at one meal. These, such as carrots or parsnips, or even celery, may be put in a shady place in the yard, buried just under the surface of the ground. They stay fresh indefinitely. In California these may even start to grow before they are used up, but are suitable for soups and stews just the same. It is a simple matter to pull up one or more as needed and leave the rest.

## How to Choose Cantaloupes

A good cantaloupe is usually rather small, or not more than medium size. Overgrown specimens and large varieties are seldom of good flavor. Heavy weight in proportion to size is desirable, for it indicates thick, firm flesh. The cantaloupe with a large cavity and thin flesh is usually insipid in taste. A rather dense netting of the skin is one of the prime and almost positive proofs of good quality. Smooth-skinned cantaloupes are usually of inferior flavor. There are a few comparatively smooth varieties that are excellent as to taste, but within those varieties there is likely to be a large number of decidedly inferior melons. The netted melons are more uniform in size and quality, are not as likely to crack at the ends, and are usually firmer and thicker of flesh. As a rule, the deep-ridged melon is better than the one with shallow ridges.

Generally speaking, the green-fleshed melon is better than the melon with orange-colored flesh. To be sure, some varieties of the orange-colored are excellent, but they do not run uniformly high in quality. Melons shaped like a football, or somewhat oblong in shape, are as a class superior to those that are round.

The last and most vital essential of good quality in a melon is a proper degree of ripeness. An overripe specimen is not palatable, and a green-skinned one lacks the desirable rich, spicy flavor. Some varieties are not fit to eat until they have taken on almost a clear yellow-colored skin, whereas others are at their best when only a faint yellow tinge is discernible. The early melons are better than the late ones, as the late ones often fail to mature properly because of a lack of nourishment. If the stem of a melon is dried, yet clinging to the vine, the fruit is not fit to eat. The vines often suffer from tramping of feet, frost, and other causes, and a large number may die. That leaves the partly-developed melons to ripen without sufficient nourishment; then they are of course entirely lacking in richness and flavor.

## Taking Care of Organdie

Organdie may be freshened by sponging lightly with water and pressing. When really soiled, wash in cold water, using either borax or salt in the rinsing water. Either one gives plenty of stiffness. Much of the permanent-finish organdie, that stays stiff, often flies up, and even rolls up in the case of sash ends or panels. This can be obviated by covering small weights with scraps of organdie and inserting them in the lower hems or points of unruly decorations.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Marlowe and Those Who Came After

ONE of the dangers of being very great is, as Matthew Arnold pointed out long ago, the tendency of having mankind "substitute a halo for a physiognomy." This substitution has, in many minds, taken place in the instance of Shakespeare. Self-schooled, self-scanned, self-honored, self-secure—he has indeed baffled the searchings of humanity, veiled in almost impenetrable mist which obscures the actual personality of the man.

Thus it is that to many who acknowledge Shakespeare's pre-eminence in poetry, the figure of his contemporary, Christopher Marlowe (Kit Marlowe as he was affectionately called), stands out with a vividness of personality which is lacking in the case of the greater master. Marlowe, as we know, was a university man, center of a group of eager, ambitious youths who set out to make their fortunes by writing for the stage. Like young Shelley, Marlowe thought things out for himself; like Shelley too, he was accused of atheism, with about as much reason (or unreason) as like Shelley he was swept away with the enthusiasm of a great idea. But if he resembled Shelley in his boyish impetuosity, his desire to shock his elders, he was like Keats in his intense love of beauty, and in his invincibility in the use of it in his poetry.

It was characteristic of Marlowe, that nearly all his dramatic work lies in the field of tragedy. The comic passages, in fact, are so inferior, that they have frequently been attributed to another hand. Herein we must recognize a distinct limitation. The poise and serenity of Shakespeare, the sense of proportion, are not to be found here. With his intense and very youthful seriousness there is no chance for humor; and hence it is that he is often in danger of exaggeration and hyperbole. But how much he has given us to compensate for his limitations!

One of the most significant things is the fact that this poet, mere youth though he was, living in an age delighting in material achievement, was none the less interested above all in the development of character. According to him, each man was dominated by some one overpowering emotion. In Tamburlaine, it is desire for worldly pomp and power, in Faustus, a restless yearning for all knowledge and experience, in the Jew of Malta (the prototype of Shylock) the insatiable greed for gold. But Marlowe was interested also in poetic questions. His "mighty line," referred to by the critics, must have taught the young Shakespeare many lessons in verification; there had been nothing like it in English verse before. The flowing ease and grace of Chaucer had found no followers in the succeeding age, and even that had nothing of the

rhythmic dignity and sonorosity of Marlowe's line. This form of expression is to a large degree the outgrowth of his own personality—his high purpose, his seriousness of thought, his glowing imagination. He is quite conscious of his own responsibilities as a pioneer in a new realm of verse.

"From jiggling veins of rhyming mother wit, And such conceits as clownage keeps in play, We'll lead you to the stately tent of war."

Where you shall hear the Scythian Tamburlaine Threatening the world with high astounding terms.

The play of "Tamburlaine," as these lines may intimate, to the reader, is not without its strain of bombast; at times it rants and rages in true "Cambray" vein; but to dismiss it as mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing," is utterly to miss the point. Marlowe is very young; he is trying his wings—sometimes the fate of Icarus befalls his soaring imagination, but he does soar, and the play is shot through with beauty of color, and sings itself with lyrical loveliness. The often quoted—not quite hackneyed—description of the unattainable beauty is particularly typical of the lofty idealism of this poet:

If all the pens that ever poets held Had fed the feeling of their master's thoughts, And every sweetness that inspired their hearts, Their minds, and muses on admired themes;

If all the heavenly quintessence they still From their immortal flowers of poetry— If these had made one poem's period, And all combined in beauty's worthiness, Yet should there never in their rest—

One thought, one grace, one wonder, at the least Which into words no virtue can digest.

Never has poet more fully grasped the significance of that beauty, which Shelley terms "the desire of the moth for the star." We can picture the young Marlowe grappling with the idea, determined to put it into words, and then suddenly, in a flash of inspiration, seeing the impossibility of it and writing these lines.

The "Jew of Malta," is, perhaps, chiefly interesting as the prototype of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," but Barabas is a very different character from Shylock. And Marlowe has succeeded in making us see the poetry even of the miser's life; Barabas is not actuated with mere greed; he is a lover of the finer things in order, to be sure. His "finite riches in a little room," his fiery opals, sapphires, amethysts, spell for him all the wonder and romance of the Orient.

"Edward II," the maturest of the plays, and the most carefully constructed, shows us Marlowe beginning to grow up. It does not suffer from the comparison with Shakespeare's "Richard II," which follows it closely in plan, though there are certain passages in the latter which would reveal Shakespeare as the greater master.

But it is in "Dr. Faustus," Marlowe's rendering of the familiar old medieval legend, that the modern reader finds most absorbing interest. The struggle for the soul of Faustus, though dramatically represented on the stage, becomes for the reader merely an outward reproduction, for the childlike audience, of the thing that really held Marlowe's imagination—the struggle of a man with his own impulses, the conflicting desires which perhaps Marlowe himself was experiencing.

No wonder that the conventional or orthodox folk of his day were astounded. But for the modern writer what a marvelous and beautiful conception; what boundless powers of comprehension and sympathy were possessed by the man who was filled with pity for Mephistopheles himself, who saw in him a struggling soul, longing for the light.

A combination of Shelley and Keats, with dramatic power second to that of Shakespeare alone, and with an interest in character as intense as that of Browning, what reader of today can fail to find Christopher Marlowe a figure of well-high irresistible appeal!

**Shakespeare's Garden in New York**

The roses are blooming in Shakespeare's Garden in Central Park, and visitors flock through the little iron gate at the foot of the hill and climb the steep stone steps under the trellis around the rocky knoll past the lily pools and the iris borders. Eight hundred school children came in a single day, the gardener tells you, and it keeps him busy guarding the flowers from careless feet.

"It is morning, what do you think?" asks the gardener, with a broad Irish smile. "Three girls was comin' up through the roses, and I has to bawl them out. And then what? 'Oh, go on off,' says they. Yes. Just like that. Sure I expects anything from the boys. But girls now! Trampin' up through the roses! Can't they see the path there before them? And girls at that!" The roses are crimson and pink and yellow. Creamy, too, and fragile white. Twelve varieties grow in the tiny garden, and some of them are in bloom all summer. The gardener calls their names as we pass along. The Dorothy Perkins are covered with tight green buds when the sweet scarlet is spreading its pink petals over the rocks. A few yellow and purple iris blooms linger, and the rank leaves are almost as tall as the reeds around the lily pools.

The garden contains four hundred and fifty varieties of flowers that have been mentioned in Shakespeare, the gardener tells you. Other varieties have been added in order to keep the

garden attractive throughout the spring and summer.

"Sure we have to have bloom. And no man without he was writin' a dictionary of botany or the like could name the flowers for all the seasons," says the gardener, defensively.

"But Shakespeare speaks on this, and he speaks on this. Here's the English daisy. He speaks on it. And there's the violet, past bloomin' now. And yonder we got a Scotch thistle. It's only a weed, you know. But he speaks on that, and we got it here."

It is a very democratic garden. There are masses of spider lilies as wild and rambling as if they grew beside a country roadside. There are rare Japanese lilies and tiger lilies gaudy and bold. A large purple way-side yellow pansies. There are pink and haremella, myrtles and columbines. An Oriental poppy flames over a border of mignonette, hollyhocks with the Scotch thistle. But roses are given the most space. They grow in clipped hedges, twine along the fence and over the rambling lattice and spread a blossomy mantle across the gray rocks. The whole garden is fragrant with them.

"Open every day," says the gardener, "from eight till five, I'm here before eight o'clock every morning. Something always to be doing. See there now, my water works is gone wrong. Tomorrow morning I'll have to come early and fix that up."

The stream that cascades down through the pools from the miniature waterfall and under the wooden foot-bridges had sent out a vagrant rivulet here and there to wander among the flowers and soak the gravel paths.

"Cute in here," observes a woman who has just climbed the steps from the gate. Another visitor insists on telling the gardener all about her mother's flowers and how when the house was burning she ran out of doors to save the geraniums and calla lilies first of all.

"Yes," says the gardener. "I'm fond of 'em myself. Company like, when nobody's around." Children clamber up the narrow stone steps and sniff delightedly at the roses over their heads. A tall man with a notebook is taking down the names of the flowers. A brown-faced boy wants to sail the lily pads in one of the pools. A woman pulls at the gardener's elbow and points joyfully at the Scotch heather and the English daisies.

"We got them in the old country," she says, beaming as if upon old-time friends.

Tall maples below the hill shade the distinctively Shakespeare garden, and two pine trees add their spicy scent to the fragrance of pinks and roses. Butterflies and bees haunt the spot. A robin sings in the tallest maple, a yellow canary bird flutters around the honeysuckles. And the visitors who throng through the gate and ask questions of the good-natured gardener are as varied as the characters that people Shakespeare's plays.

**At the Royal Academy**

These summer landscapes—clump, and copse, and croft—Woodland and meadowland—here hung Gay with limp grass and leafy new and soft,

Seem caught from the immediate season's yield I saw last noonday shining over the field, By rapid snatch, while still are uncongealed

The saps that in their live originals climb: Yester's quick greenness here set forth in mime

Just as it stands, now, at our breathing-time.

—Thomas Hardy.

**Being Contemporary**

Even the writers who seem now to have been most contemporary were really not so; what seems contemporary in them are eternal aspects of life, which even in their day were old.

We sometimes doubt the value of those scholarly labors which search out for us the sources, so-called, of the great poets, the residuum of earlier times which they adapted to express their genius; but these labors would be justified sufficiently by the answer they give to those who think that art speaks through contemporary life.

They think that we should look in our heart and write, as Sidney did, our return directly to nature, as did Wordsworth, forgetting that when Sidney looked in his heart to write, he wrote some masterly translations and paraphrases of earlier Italian or French poems, and that when Wordsworth drew on his personal experience, as in the immortal lines to the cuckoo, he recast an earlier line poem by Michael Bruce.

The believers in the contemporary urge us to paint the record of our own times as immediately as Chaucer wove his neighbors into the tapestry of the Canterbury Tales; they do not know how many versions there were of the famous tales before Chaucer shaped them to his own purposes. Indeed, so much of the past has gone into all that we now are or say or do, that the attempt to detach ourselves from the best that has gone before is in a way a denial of contemporary character to our own times, or to any other period; for the quality of civilization in 1923 which distinguishes it from civilization in 1823 is the gift, for good or evil, of the hundred years in between; and to be contemporary with any moment in history is to be aware of all the past that still articulates in that moment—John Erskine, in "The Literary Discipline."

**The Army of the Grass**

The slender lances pierce the mould With not a hint of sound; The eager scouts run here and there On royal business bound.

Then, in a night, the hosts appear, With emerald banners furled, And silently proclaim their right To occupy the world.

—Elizabeth Worthington Denison.

## The Monterey Cypress

FEW places on the coast have been so photographed, and written of, and painted as Point Lobos on the rocky bluffs near Monterey, and the twisted and wind-blown cypress groves that go to the very edge of the sea have inspired much admiration and speculation.

Frances Gearhart has caught the loneliness and mystery of this region more successfully than most because she has such a sincere affection for nature. She is very humble in the presence of the mightiness of California trees and landscape, and so doubt, because of this attitude, has produced by a few simple phrases and rhythmic lines a feeling in her prints that is akin to that which comes to one in the depths of some age-old primeval forest.

The Monterey cypress is old centuries ago; and no one has ever felt that he has quite solved a certain mystery that seems to lurk in the moss-grown depths of the grove. Standing as they do so close to the verge, it seems very possible that countless numbers of their kind were at some time and by earthquake plunged beneath the sea that now surges so restlessly at their very feet.



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist  
Point Lobos, Near Monterey, From a Woodcut by Frances H. Gearhart

## Gespräche

Üebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN wir daran denken, dass die Menschen hauptsächlich mittels gesprochener und geschriebener Worte miteinander verkehren, kommt uns uns zum Bewusstsein, von welch ungeheurer Bedeutung Worte sind. Gespräche sind der Austausch von Gedanken und Annahmen. Worte müssen also auf Denkfähigkeit beruhen, wie gering sie auch sein mag. Darum drückt in der Regel das, was ein Mensch spricht, mehr oder weniger sein Denken aus. Jesus sagte: "Was das Herz voll ist, das geht der Mund über. Ein guter Mensch bringt Gutes hervor aus seinem guten Schatz des Herzens." Und sicherlich sind Worte vom Uebel, welche Bilder des Unglücks, der Krankheit und des Todes heraufbeschwören und das Denken niederdrücken, entmutigen und mit Furcht erfüllen.

Die Bruchstücke der Gespräche sowohl, die wir in der Öffentlichkeit überall aufhören, wie manchmal auch die Gespräche, die wir selbst mit unsern Freunden führen, geben mit Recht Anlass zur Besorgnis über den Zustand des allgemeinen Denkens, der sich darin ausdrückt. Die meisten von uns kennen, aber viele übersehen den Hinweis des Paulus im Philipperbrief auf das, was wahrhaftig, ehrbar, gerecht, keusch und lieblich ist, den er mit den Worten abschließt: "Dem danket nach!" Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Begründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, sagt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 346): "Es ist eine Regel in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, den Irrtum niemals zu wiederholen, wenn es nicht zu dem Zweck erforderlich ist, die Wahrheit ans Licht zu bringen." Aber das viele Erörtern des Irrtums in unsern täglichen Verkehrsgesprächen in den wenigsten Fällen mit der Absicht, die Wahrheit ans Licht zu bringen. Obige Regel kann daher nicht fleissig genug befolgt werden.

Das sogenannte sterbliche Gemüt möchte uns zuweilen glauben machen, dass wir unsern Freunden dumm und lässig vorkommen, wenn wir die Ermahnung des Paulus an die Philipper wirklich befolgen. Wir brauchen aber nicht zu befürchten, dass diese Gehorsam nichts als langweilige Tage und ständiges Schwelgen zur Folge haben wird, wenn auch vielleicht viel mehr Schweigen, als wir bisher gewohnt waren. Die wirklich unser Freund, der nur an dem Bösen Gefallen findet, über das wir sprechen? Ist eine Freundschaft, die ausschliesslich auf dem Besprechen von bösen Ahnungen und Krankheitserscheinungen und auf misslichem Geschwätz beruht, dieses Namens wert? Wahrlich,

## Conversation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we consider that the commonest way men have of communicating with each other is by the spoken or written word, the tremendous importance of words becomes apparent. Conversation is the sharing of thoughts and beliefs, and behind words there must be some measure, however slight, of thought. Therefore, ordinarily, a person's conversation is a more or less complete index of his thoughts. Jesus said: "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things." Surely words calling up pictures of calamity, disease, death, and filling thought with depression, discouragement, and fear, are evil things!

Listening to the scraps of conversation one may hear in any public place, or even sometimes to that of himself or his friends, one may well be concerned over the state of thinking so generally indicated. Familiar to most, and by many ignored, is Paul's reference to things true, honest, just, pure, lovely, given in Philipians, which he ends thus: "Think on these things." Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 346), "It is a rule in Christian Science never to repeat error unless it becomes requisite to bring out Truth." This bringing out of the truth is, in ordinary daily conversation, not often the reason for the multitudinous discussions of error on every side; and it is a rule that can not be too carefully heeded.

Sometimes so-called mortal mind tempts us to believe that we shall be dull and unattractive to our friends if we really obey that admonition of Paul's in Philipians. Obedience thereto will not result, however, in uninteresting days or continual silence, although in much more silence, perhaps, than was habitual before. Is he really a friend who is interested only in the error we voice? Is that companionship worthy of the name which is founded on a mutual exchange of fears, symptoms, and idle gossip? Indeed, anyone may quickly prove by taking Paul's injunction literally, that thinking of good and helpful things, and talking only of those things, broaden, enrich, and elevate daily life, and make conversation an interesting exchange of intelligent ideas, attracting worth-while companionship.

Christian Science goes farther than that, however. It teaches that only that which is good and helpful is real or God-made, and that one's body and environment are but pictures of one's thoughts. With this teaching the Bible agrees, expressing it thus: "For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." How vitally essential, then, it becomes to have one's thoughts such as one wishes externalized in human conditions!

As one commences the study of

genommen den Wunsch haben, ihren Mitmenschen auf eine oder die andere Weise zu helfen. Gibt es ein Mittel dazu, das allgemeiner anwendbar wäre, als die richtige Art von Gesprächen? Wenn alle, die uns während des Tages sprechen hören, nur das zu hören bekommen würden, was aufbauend, gültig, freudig und verständlich ist, selbst wenn die Umstände so sind, dass das, was wirklich geistig ist, nicht berührt werden kann, würden wir dann nicht viel Gutes gewirkt haben? Und wenn wir Vertrauen auf Gott haben und den ersten Wunsch, Seine Güte stündlich wiederzuspiegeln, wenn wir in Selbstlosigkeit entschlossen sind, nichts aus unserem Mund zu bringen, was unsern hohen Stand als Gottes Kinder unwürdig ist, dann werden alle unsere Worte Segen spenden anstatt Fluch und dazu beitragen, das Böse im Erleben der Menschheit zu vermindern.

Obwohl der denkende Mensch erkennen muss, dass das beständige, furchterfüllte Erörtern des Bösen offenbar Macht hat zu schaden, so lernt er doch andererseits, dieses scheinbare Uebel nicht zu fürchten. Nur das unwissende Denken, das in seiner Furcht alles für wahr hält, was es über Unglück und Krankheit hört, kann dadurch scheinbar zu Schaden kommen. Wenn unfreundliche oder furchterfüllte Gedanken trotz unres besten Strebens gelegentlich Einlass bei uns verlangen, so brauchen wir ihnen doch keinen Ausdruck zu geben. Das Mindeste, was wir tun können, ist, darüber zu schweigen. Und wir dürfen überzeugt sein, dass unser Denken, wenn der helle Schein der sich ihm entfaltenden Wahrheit seine klärende Arbeit verrichtet hat, sich schliesslich in gültigen, heilenden Worten ausdrücken wird, die das sündenmüde Denken der Welt auf eine unendlich höhere Stufe heben werden, als wir es aussprechen vermögen.

**Dusk**

If we might have one hour to be Each other's silent company, We'd choose the gray tranquillity That broods in the half-light.

When one small breeze on nimble feet, Left crisking with the meadow-sweet, Goes searching after winds more fleet And vanishes from sight.

What every careless bird that sings, Feels purpose in its nomad wings, And wheels from its adventures Resolved on homeward flight.

When spider drops from dusky beam To weave the pattern of her dream, Half gossamer, half silver gleam Against the velvet night.

—Margaret Emerson Bailey, in "Robin Hood's Barn."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1923

## EDITORIALS

A NEW bill of rights is being written by the states of the American Union south of the old Mason and Dixon's line. It is in the form of a declaration of independence of political action and of freedom from the domination of that partisan faction which would pledge the Democrats of the south to a policy of repudiation and nullification. Southern Democrats have made it plain that they will not support the plan of their northern brethren to reopen the prohibition question by dignifying it as a national party issue. They do not attempt to dictate to the party leaders in New York and in other states where measures have been adopted with the hope that the federal prohibition law may be nullified by flagrant violations. They seek only to serve timely notice that, so far as what is called the "solid south" is concerned, it is "solid" for the defense of the national honor.

One who has taken account of the growth of popular opinion in the southern states in the last quarter of a century need not be reminded that the soil there is not a profitable place in which to sow the seeds of anti-prohibition propaganda. The people there learned, much more quickly than did the people of the north, the lesson which finally made possible the outlawing of the saloon. Their Americanism was more readily asserted and manifested, perhaps, because their decision was not influenced by a great mass of unassimilated voters who had transferred their citizenship, but not their allegiance, from the countries of their origin across the seas.

Having made their decision, the people of the south announce their determination to abide by it. Such action would seem to render abortive any preconceived plan projected by Democrats in the north or east to commit their national party organization to a platform plank demanding modification of the existing enforcement code. The hope of the nullificationists, never well founded, is thus utterly destroyed. No Democratic candidate for the presidency has ever been elected without the aid of practically the solid vote of the southern states. It would be preposterous to claim now that there has been in the north a change in popular sentiment that would render this traditional adherence to the party's cause in the south unnecessary to success.

The timely declaration by the Democracy of the "old south" virtually assures a new alignment among those party leaders who have assumed the right to name the candidate and to define the issue. Thus forewarned, it would be inviting inglorious defeat for those who insist that prohibition enforcement is still an issue to persist in their determination to commit their party to a policy of nullification.

A CORRESPONDENT to The World of New York recently contributed a letter, which was run under the caption—reading as a question and doubtless appended by a copy editor—"Too Much Medical News?" It was filled with basic truths, however, and, although occupying only a few inches of space, warrants close attention. Moreover, many readers will heartily concur in the plea of its author, who perhaps differs from most of them, chiefly in having dared to express his disapprobation of a condition under which the majority suffer in uncomplaining silence and inward rebellion. "Can you not give us a little rest from doctors," he writes, "for at least a week or two?" To which he adds: "We, your readers, are so weary, oh, so very weary, of opening our papers mornings and finding them filled with medical events, column after column."

While this view may constitute a slight exaggeration, that it contains much truth is undeniable. Upon the slightest provocation, that is to say, long articles are inserted in the news columns of many papers detailing the incidents associated with some medical convention, or some new serum, or a proposal for so-called preventive medicine. That all of these "entertaining" articles are practically nothing else than deliberately projected propaganda makes no difference, apparently, to their acceptability so far as the newspapers are concerned. They make good copy, and so are run in full. That such a constant pouring into consciousness of teachings concerning the body and material methods of healing is likely to be fraught with disastrous consequences to the health of any nation in the midst of which it is permitted, is apparently ignored.

In this connection the correspondent sounds a warning which is no idle jest. He says: "A friend of mine from England who visited New York a few months ago said she had never been in a country where everybody was so continually talking of their illnesses. They either thought they were ill, or going to be ill, or had symptoms of illness, and were in constant fear of epidemics. She said we had become a nation of hypochondriacs. Now, a nation of hypochondriacs is a weak nation, and unless we cease being obsessed with the idea that we must have a doctor at our elbow all the time we are going to cease being a strong nation."

Indeed, unless a halt is called upon this useless chatter about sickness and epidemics, operations and doctors, there is almost no telling where it will end. That it cannot be productive of good goes without saying, for good does not proceed from evil. There is a series of articles being published at the present time in The Christian Science Monitor relative to medical politics. These articles are not designed as an attack on any individual members of the medical profession, but to uncover the aggressive activities of medico-political propagandists. They show clearly that there is a vigorous attempt being made in America to bind upon the people of the Nation more closely than

ever before the superstitions and traditions of the medical teachings. That the newspapers are being utilized in this campaign is obvious to anyone who chooses to use his powers of observation to this end. Hence it behooves all who are awake to the danger to see to it that they take all possible steps to offset it whenever and wherever they see the opportunity.

THE very interesting article in the current World's Work, in which Postmaster-General New describes the fight of the Post Office Department upon fraudulent promoters operating through the mails, will arouse varying reflections in the minds of readers. How different are the opinions held by those who have suffered through frauds promoted through the Post Office is fairly indicated by two instances quoted, as follows, by the Postmaster-General:

A widow, for example, who had lost her entire savings in one of these "wildcat" promotions, wrote pathetically that she "never suspected that anyone would dare to use the United States mails to offer anything that was not safe and good." But a man who had bought first and investigated afterward expressed his feelings in a different way. He wrote that never again would he buy anything offered to him through the mails.

It is quite evident that both of these sufferers took an extreme view as to the responsibilities and the duties of the Post Office Department.

Perhaps it is a somewhat anarchistic view to take of this particular issue, and yet in some instances Mr. New's very entertaining story suggests that the sufferers really might better bear the penalty of their own offenses. We can hardly recall a more pleasing illustration of "The Mikado's" policy of making the punishment fit the crime than that furnished by the thirsty individual, eager to violate America's prohibition law, who sent \$18 to a Toronto advertiser in order that he might obtain "in sealed original packages, nothing added or taken away, Morgan's Pure Rye, unadulterated, 100% pure, at \$18 per case of 12 full quarts." When the shipment arrived he received "a case of 12 pasteboard cartons, quart size, of the ordinary rye berry," with full directions as to how it might be roasted and made serviceable as coffee. Somehow we could look with philosophy upon the lethargy of the Post Office Department which would permit individuals, who themselves strove to violate the law of their own land, to become the victims of swindlers operating from an adjacent country. The same rule might apply to patrons of certain German firms who are now flooding the United States with advertisements of preparations which can be used for the manufacture of all sorts of alcoholic drinks. In all probability trusting individuals who send their money in response to these solicitations will encounter the same disappointments as that which awaited the purchaser of the "Canadian Pure Rye."

Mr. New tells of medical frauds. There was, for example, a man in Wichita who received from \$12,000 to \$16,000 a month for selling, for \$5 an ounce, water which contained ten ounces of sugar and ten ounces of salt to a gallon, costing about 6 cents per gallon. Another notable medical fraud, who had fourteen remedies, all virtually identical, to cure fourteen different ills, took in about \$300,000 before the Post Office Department descended upon him. As yet, however, the various forms of serums which have received indorsement from portions of the medical profession do not seem to have attracted the attention of the alert officials of the Post Office.

THE present-day world's search for oil—than which no other detail is more noticeable in economic activities—is only a phase of the work everywhere going forward in the direction of mineral development. Coal, copper, gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, oil, all are more than merely needed; the demand is literally a "crying" one. Now comes the Netherlands to take its place beside the many states busied in such enterprise. For several years the Dutch Government has been making investigations with a view to establishing mineral production in its East Indies on a satisfactory basis, and within the month the Amsterdam Exchange has largely oversubscribed a loan for 65,000,000 guilders, a considerable part of which is to go to this end. A similar offering for £5,000,000 is to be placed soon before British investors, and London financiers predict a cordial reception for it.

Two decades ago experts held the opinion that Java, Sumatra, et al., could never become mining countries in any generous content of the phrase. However, private enterprise went ahead prospecting, especially for oil and the precious metals, and with enough success to bring the annual export value in this class of products, just before the war, to some 75,000,000 guilders. The yearly output of these same Indies' mines now rises close to 50 per cent above anything known in those earlier days, while this object lesson, plus the needs of the post-war world, has led the Hague Administration into the work.

Of the petroleum production, nothing need be written; six continents know the wealth in this regard of the north and east coasts of Sumatra, the north coast of Java and the east of Borneo. As to coal, both lignite and "pit" are produced, of excellent quality, not only in the three isles just named, but, as well, in West New Guinea and South Celebes. Tin, the most important Indies' metal, is worked largely in Banka. Wolfram is found in Biliton and Singkep, though only thus far in small quantity. Gas deposits of value have been located in Sumatra. The workings in gold, silver, platinum, mercury, and phosphates are not considerable, as such figures usually go, though production better than pays for itself. All of which, save to a technically informed reader, has an undeniably encyclopedic sound, but, also, it all spells noteworthy advance, not only for the Netherlands' islands, but for the world.

The traveler who once spoke of Holland (using the name solely in its European sense), as "a sort of picturesque head-offices of a wonderful production works away out in the Orient," was saying something at once informal and informing. It is true he was slighting an immensely worth while record in art and letters, religious liberty and political freedom, social progress and world history, but, partial as it was, his comment emphasizes a large economic fact. If it is interesting as inferring much as to today's activities in the Pacific archipelago, surely it is promising, too, to current industrial effort the globe around.

## Frauds and the Postal Service

## The Business Situation

It is surprising how quickly and radically business sentiment changes from the pessimistic to the optimistic, or from a favorable to an unfavorable view. Often these changed viewpoints are without much foundation. The extreme sensitiveness of business is such as to permit a very slight development to change the entire drift of commercial thought. For example, the present business situation is entirely sound, and yet prognosticators are to be found who say that business is going to be very quiet during the coming months. If enough of them will keep on thinking it and saying it, the fear which they entertain may become widespread, and business will be just about as bad as they think it is going to be. However, some of the biggest business men of the United States, and economists who have studied the situation with great care, say that fundamentals are sound and that business should continue good throughout the remainder of the year at least.

A little more than a year and a half ago the United States was in the midst of a depression. Then business picked up suddenly and gathered momentum at a rapid rate. Prices soared and a veritable boom was on. Remembering the inflation of three or four years ago and its subsequent collapse, men of affairs undertook a few months ago to check the unnatural business torrent in order to avert another inflationary period with its untoward consequences. They succeeded in doing this to a degree. The pessimists then got busy, and have been talking depression ever since. They point to the recent slump in the stock market as an indication of what was to be expected in business in the next few months. However, they do not seem to remember that the stock market had been advancing for a period of nearly two years and was due for a reaction. Prices of many stocks had risen far above their real value. A large volume of new issues of stocks and bonds had been floated, but not fully absorbed by the investing public. The history of the stock market has been that after a long upward swing of prices a corresponding downward movement follows. There have been always what is known as "intermediary swings," but the general upward or downward trend otherwise has not been interrupted until the general movement had been completed.

Now the decline in stock market prices, which started a few months ago and which has gained considerable momentum recently, has frightened many people into thinking that a business depression is about to begin. Stock market price movements usually are regarded as barometric of future business conditions. It is to be remembered, however, that prices generally go higher in a bull movement and lower in a bear market than conditions justify. If men were more temperate in their activities, extremes, either in the stock market or the business world, would not need to be experienced. Prosperity would be prolonged, and there would be neither undue depression nor hysterical trade activity.

When many men are out of employment and wages are low, it is a pretty good indication of business depression. When there is practically no unemployment and wages are high, as is the case today, it must be concluded that business is good. A year and a half ago it was officially reported that about 6,000,000 men were out of work. The general complaint today is lack of workers. In the basic industries, such as iron and steel, orders on the books are sufficient to keep the plants going throughout the remainder of the year. Even though new business lately has not been coming in at the same rate as formerly, the prospects for future months are good. There are no grounds for fear. Its elimination would greatly help the situation.

## Editorial Notes

THE discovery in Winchester Cathedral of what appears to be some portions of the stonework base of St. Swithin's Shrine, demolished by Cromwell's Commissioners at the Dissolution in 1538, will doubtless stimulate the recollection of many stories which have crystallized around the name of this one-time bishop. Nearly everyone has heard this doggerel, for instance:

St. Swithin's day if thou dost rain  
For forty days it will remain;  
St. Swithin's day if thou be fair  
For forty days 'twill rain no more.

The mere fact that its sentiment has been disproved times without number makes no difference. The myth it records dates back nearly a thousand years, and maybe it will still be popular 1000 years from now.

ALTHOUGH the least important of British subjects may, if he or she is willing to comply with the requisite regulations, sit in the public gallery of the House of Commons and listen to the debates, there is one Briton who is forever barred from such a privilege—the reigning sovereign. In this connection it is interesting to note that Queen Victoria, coming to the throne, when little more than a girl, as she did, never set her foot inside the House of Commons, and so perforce had to rely upon her imagination when thinking of the inside of that venerable building. The present King is somewhat better off in this respect, as he frequently used his privilege when Prince of Wales of attending sessions as an occupant of a seat in the distinguished strangers' gallery.

## Northward Bound

DUBLIN, June 10. (Special Correspondence)—We are at Amiens Street Station, Dublin, and are getting into the Belfast train. "The luggage is in the 'hind van,'" says the porter, which remark, added to the words of the porter on the West Clare Railway, who asked the engine driver, "Have she water took? Well, drive with caution, for the signal's up a long time now," is yet another proof of my latest favorite theory about the Irish. They look on everything either as an animal or in its relation to animals.

Before long we have left the amiable smokiness of Dublin, and are dashing up the coast to Belfast. Near Malahide we pass over the bridge which was blown up during the fighting, but which has since been repaired and protected by the Railway Protection Corps; and at Balbriggan we see the surf-littered beach and the scattered sea breaking in lazily upon it. In an hour we are crossing the Boyne, and are pulling into Drogheda of the gray roofs and long streets. And so I come upon another of my favorite theories about Ireland: it is the country of old history books. I could take you to a second-hand bookshop in Dublin, where there are books on Irish history, from all possible points of view between bigotry and blarney, piled from floor to ceiling. If the Irish would go back to Cuchulain and the giants of Ulster, there might not be any objection; but they stop at Cromwell or William of Orange! As one passes over the Boyne at Drogheda, and as one looks down at the narrow and not too inspiring stream filtering through the town, one is more than ever forced to echo the cry of the man who said in despair, "Why can't they forget the Battle of the Boyne?"

One is tempted to moralize as the train leaves Drogheda, and to wonder what would have happened to poor old Emerson if he had tried to apply the rules laid down in his essay on "History" by writing a "History of Ireland." But the sight of a tuft of field and a white horse with the wind in its mane sends the thought beyond moralizing. One takes out a book, and one's eye catches the line:

Come away, O human child,  
To the woods and waters wild—

and, looking out of the window, it comes to one that buttercups, daisies, gorse, and spring clouds know nothing about jarring frontiers, the Battle of the Boyne notwithstanding.

In spite of these philosophizings, we have been noting our fellow passengers, and are secretly proud, being merely English, of our ability to distinguish northerners from southerners. The man with the almost raw complexion, the scattered mustache, blue eyes, and an indefinable kindness of nose, is plainly from the south—Wicklow, we hazard, for he talks of nothing but horses. The burly man in the other corner, with the straight eyebrows and square chin, is a northerner. He is talking about gas engines, and his accent is unmistakable.

"Och, ay, it is! Man, it's a grand machine when ye know all about it. It happened Jamie McTawnish, who sold it me, took a turn and helped me one morning with it, and says he to me, 'Och, it's a great thing and easy in the working; and if it should catch at all, give it a wee, sma' kick,' says he; 'that's all.' He looks a shrewd man, and might have come straight from the Auld Licht kirk in Kirriemuir, if our imagination and his accent are not misleading."

At Dundalk we leave Free State territory, and before Portadown our luggage is searched. Soon we are among the red manufacturing towns near Belfast. We pass large linen and thread mills. The train, belonging to the Great Northern, and apparently excited at being in the north once more, increases its speed, rattles over the points, and hums down cuttings, and seems to be drumming out the refrain, "Linen and thread, linen and thread, linen and thread," at a prodigious speed. A hundred factory chimneys, each with a haze of smoke about it, furiously red walls—that is Belfast as we arrive. We take away an impression of a mighty mountain background and a swarm of barefooted newsboys as, later on, we journey through Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Coleraine to Londonderry, and so back into history.

For Londonderry has a siege, and city walls, and a royal charter, and a hundred and one other historical valuables which leave its inhabitants undecided as to whether they want to belong to the Free State or remain in the Six Counties. In Londonderry everything belongs to one party or another. If you ask a certain local editor there what he thinks of the weather, it is as likely as not he will blame it on William of Orange, and perorate in the manner immortalized in "General John Regan"—"So long as the Oirish people—"

The jarvey who takes us out of the town into Donegal to show us the frontier stations conducts a monologue, in discursive fashion, on the events of the day, and finds himself waist deep in politics before he has finished. He is more outspoken than his Dublin colleagues, and, as we rattle down the road on the way to the mountains, he points out all the houses which were attacked. "But things is 'foul quiet now," he says, "and there's been no disturbances since the last time they caught a man over at Drumnacross. Well? Och, ay, it's an awful country. Sure, every horse is one side or t'other. What the country wants—we pause, greatly excited—"is an amicable settlement. Why wouldn't they leave the people alone? Man, I'm telling ye, the people was as black as crows on this road on Sundays, from five till eleven in the evenings, afore the troubles began. An' now, with the curfew, if ye see a wee, sma' customs man you'll be lucky."

Then he talks about himself, and once more my favorite theory about the Irish and history is proved.

"I always have and always will stand by John Redmond. Man, he was great," says he.

"But there is no John Redmond to support now," say I. "Isn't it too late?"

"Not at all!" says the jarvey.

And so we pass through the Six Counties boundary post, sandbagged in redoubt fashion, and the guard picks up his rifle and strolls out of the hut to see us go through. At the Free State post, which consists of a hut and a pole across the road, the officer cries in rich tones, "Have ye, no luggage at all?"

"We have not," we say, and pass through unsearched and unhindered.

V. S. P.

## The Root Cause of Nearly Every War

DURING the World War a well-known French publicist was invited to address a large audience of children from the elementary schools of an American city. Walking quickly on to the stage, he commenced speaking in his own tongue and then smiling at the bewildered children, he said, in perfect English, "You do not understand me, do you? There, my dear children, you have the root cause of this and nearly every other war. Only through a lack of proper understanding of the point of view of other nations are wars possible."